(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை ______________

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் ______________

(3) ஆதாரங் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் ______________

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

Education துறை

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the Central Government examined this matter in greater detail. In any case no dislocation or setback in the programme should be permitted and adequate notice should also be given to CARE. In this context it was not practicable to consider partial phasing out from 1973 as had been suggested in the note circulated and as such it would be better to consider phasing out only from March 1974 as mentioned in the terms of reference of the Committee.

9.2 Shri JAYARAMAN enquired whether the agreements with CARE for supplies of mid-day meal programme for 1973-74 could be executed. The Chairman said that since self-reliance is proposed to be adopted only from 1974, there would be no objection in finalising such agreements for 1973-74.

9.3 It was decided to have the next meeting of the Committee in the month of November. Meanwhile an internal discussion could be held and draft report prepared and circulated to the Members.

9.4 As the tenure of the Committee was coming to an end and it was not possible to submit the report within the period allowed it was decided to seek extension of the period by another three months, that is, upto the end of December, 1972.

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*GOPAL/
26.10.72.

Government of India/Bharat Sarkar
Ministry of Agriculture/Krishi Mantralaya
Department of Food/Khadya Vibhag

Agenda for the meeting of the Committee on Self-Reliance in Supplemental Feeding Programmes on 17-4-1973.

DRAFT REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

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DRAFT REPORT ON THE COMMITTEE ON SELF-RELIANCE IN SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING PROGRAMMES.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Appoint ent of the Committee.

1.1 A number of feeding programmes for supplemental feeding of children have been in operation in the country. However, the two main feeding programmes now being implemented are the Special Nutrition Programme sponsored by the Social Welfare Department of the Government of India for the pre-school children, pregnant and lactating mothers and the school feeding programme is The feeding materials for the school feeding programme is mainly being supplied by CARE authorities and to some extent by other voluntary agencies, while in the case of the Special Nutrition Programme the feeding material are locally procured except for a marginal assistance from CARE.

1.2 The programme of supplemental feeding for school children for which the feeding materials are being gifted by CARE was started with the ultimate objective of transferring the operation to the Government of India and the States as and when local food resources becomes sufficient for deployment for nutrition feeding programmes. In the wake of increase in production of foodgrains in the country steps have been taken by Government to stop concessional imports of foodgrains, the intention being that the country should develop its own resources without depending on external assistance in the matter of food. In accordance with this policy the Government of India were keen to ensure that our dependence on gifted food is reduced gradually even in the case of feeding programmes. It was therefore considered necessary to examine the feasibility of phasing out the dependence on voluntary agencies for continuing feeding programmes in the country.

1.3 In order to consider the various issues involved particularly the availability of raw materials, its procurement, storage and distribution, the manufacture of finished

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products at various centres, the extension of school feeding programmes to areas still uncovered and other connected issues the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, set up a committee in April 1972 consisting of the following members:

1.	Shri M.G.Kaul, Additional Secretary (now Secretary) Department of Economic Affairs.	Chairman
2.	Shri S. Krishnaswami, Joint Secretary Department of Economic Affairs.	Member
3.	Shri J.B. Srivastava, Director, General Health Services.	"
4.	Shri T.R. Jayaraman, Joint Secretary Ministry of Education.	"
5.	Shri K.V. Natarajan, Chief, (Nutrition and Social Planning) Planning Commission.	"
6.	Shri O.K. Moorthy, Director Department of Social Welfare.	"
7.	Secretary, Department of Education Tamil Nadu.	"
8.	Secretary, Department of School Education, Kerala.	"
9.	Secretary, Department of Education, Uttar Pradesh.	"
10.	Secretary, Deptt. of Tribal Welfare Madhya Pradesh.	"
11.	Shri S.K.Ghose, Joint Secretary Department of Expenditure Ministry of Finance.	"
12.	Shri G.C.N.Chahal, Joint Secy. Department of Food.	Member-Secy.

1.4 A copy of the office Order No.15(3)PL480/72 dated 22-4-1972 issued by the Government of India is given at Annexure I.

Terms of Reference

1.5 The terms of reference of the Committee are set forth in Annexure I.

Programme of work:

1.6 The Committee met three times at New Delhi. In the first meeting the Committee reviewed the scope and extent of the task

assigned to them and the types of information and examination of the existing programmes being implemented with the assistance of CARE. The Committee also set up two sub-committees to consider the expansion of feeding net work for pre-school children and school children for areas still not covered by such programmes especially the border States and identifying the raw materials required for the production of supplementary feeding material and to recommend specific formulations and preparations for meeting nutritional requirement of target groups. In the second meeting on the basis of the information collected and analysis made certain conclusions as to the various terms of reference of the Committee emerged. At this meeting the Committee also considered the reports of the two sub-committeds. It was decided that before the third and final meeting could be convened it was necessary to have the Government's views as to the available resources for achieving self-reliance so that a phased programme could be finally chalked out by the Committee depending on the available resources. The indications available from the Government was that the Committee could consider the issue of self-reliance and chalk out a phased programme with reference to the notice required for undertaking production of feeding material etc.

1.7 Accordingly the final meeting of the Committee was convened on 17th April 1973 when the Committee had detailed deliberations on the various terms of reference.

Acknowledgement

1.8 The Committee would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge its appreciation of the assistance received from the officers and staff of the Department of Food and the Department of Economic Affairs in the performance of its function.

CHAPTER II

Present arrangement for the feeding programmme.

2.1 The main feeding programmes at present in operation are:

Present status

(i) The pre-school feeding programme for tribal and urban slum areas sponsored by the Social Welfare Department of the Government of India, and

Collection of Data.

(ii) The school-feeding programme sponsored by CARE under the Ministry of Education.

Collection of Data.

2.2. The Committee had adressed the various State Governments to provide some basic data in regard to the number of beneficieries the expenditure incurred, the quantities being imported by CARE, the types of foods provided for feeding programme, their views in regard to the phasing of the CARE activities and the consequential action required etc. A copy of the letter addressed to the State Government is given in Annexure II. Simultaneously information was also collected from the concerned agencies like the Department of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Education, CARE and other agencies concerned

2.3 Although all the States and Union Territories have been addressed, information had not been received from States and Union Territories and the information received from other States and Union Territories have been tabulated and is given in Annexure III.

2.4 On the basis of the information collected from the various agencies as well as from the State Governments as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs the position in regard to the various aspects of the programme has emerged as follows:

Types of feeding programmes:

2.5 The main programme of school feeding is the mid-day meals programme assisted by CARE. Besides the mid-day meals programme, feeding programmes reported by the State Governments are -

(i) Special Nutrition Programme of the Social Welfare Department;

(ii) Children feeding through Balwadis;

(iii) Demonstration feeding under Applied Nutrition Programme; and

(iv) Demonstration feeding under the Composite Nutrition Programme.

Mid-day Meals Programme:

The present extent coverage:

2.6 The mid-day meals programme assisted by CARE is in operation in all the States except Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur,

Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Bihar. A programme of school feeding was in operation in Bihar but the programme has been discontinued from 1st January, 1971. The number of beneficiaries in the country is approximately 119 lakhs. Statewise break up of this figure for the years 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 is at Annexure IV.

Special Nutrition Programme:

2.7 This is the second major supplementary feeding programme in the country. The beneficiaries under this programme are children in the age group of 0-6 years and pregnant women and nursing mothers. The programme is administered by the Social Welfare Department of the Government of India and the coverage during 1971-72 was 2 millions children as well as pregnant women and nursing mothers through over 15,000 feeding centres.

2.8 The coverage by the end of the Fourth Plan period as furnished by the Social Welfare Department covers 4 million pre-school children and pregnant women and nursing mothers. A statement showing the coverage under the programme is attached (Annexure V)

Children Feeding through Balwadis:

2.9 The programme commenced functioning in 461 Balwadis serving 19,280 children from the 1st January, 1971. The programme is executed through the four national agencies, viz, Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Indian Council of Child Welfare and the Central Social Welfare Board.

Applied Nutrition:

2.10By the end of 1970-71, demonstration feeding was carried out for over 10 crore 'child days' and 1.7 crore 'women days'. During 1971-72, the programme covered over 37 million 'child-days' and 7 million 'women days'. Special demonstration feedings are held for 2 to 3 times in a week and the number of beneficiaries varies from 20 to 30 at each centre. The programme does not envisage establishment of regular feeding centres.

Composite Nutrition Programme:

2.11The demonstration feeding is a major component of the Composite Programme and is

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an aid for the nutrition education activities The coverage under demonstration feeding is designed to gradually grow in scale beginning in the first year with one Balwadi in each of the schools 375 Blocks with five Balwadis are covered in each of these blocks at the commencement of the final year of the Plan. Thus at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, 1875 Balwadis in 375 blocks will function in the country. Provision is made for feeding 80 children in the age group 0-5 each day for 25 days in a month. At its peak, demonstration feeding component will cover 1.5 lakhs benefeciaries each day.

Feeding material used in the supplementary feeding programmes.

2.12 The feeding material used in the supplementary feeding programmes can be divided into three categories as below:-

(i) The first category is of imported foodstuff and centrally procured food which are stored in central godowns and distributed through various means.

(ii) The second category is Central Kitchens in which foodstuffs are cooked and the cooked food is taken in vehicles and distributed to feeding centres around such central kitchens.

(iii) The third category relates to programme of feeding where feeding material is procured from local sources and cooked and distributed at the feeding centre itself.

2.13 In the first category fall commodities like CSM (a formulated food containing 70% processed corn meal, 25 per cent soys flour and 5 per cent non-fat dry milk), Balahar (15 per cent soya bean, 15 per cent groundnut and 70 per cent bulgar wheat) - balahar is a weaning food produced by the Food Corporation of India for the Department of Food bulgar wheat, wheat flour, oil and milk powder.

2.14 In the third category fall local feeds which have to be cooked at the feeding centre.

2.15 Food is prepared to suit the taste of the children in all cases. Information about the food served is given in Annexure VI.

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2.16 The Committee noted that the feeding materials distributed in the various feeding programmes generally provide from 11 to 26.3 grams protein and 327 to 663 calories.

2.17 As regards the suggestions for modification or substitution of the feeding materials used at present in supplementary feeding programmes, most of the State Governments have indicated that the present imported food materials can be easily substituted by locally available foods.

Total cost and the expenditure incurred by the State Governments.

2.18 The school mid-day meals programme is at present mainly dependent on free food commodities being provided by CARE. The total cost of food being received for these programmes, according to certain estimates made by CARE, is approximately Rs.40 crores per year. A statement showing the import of food for CARE and its value on the basis of calculations made by CARE is given in Annexure VII . The cost on food per child per year works out to Rs.36.36, and taking 200 feeding days in a year, the cost of a single meal works out to 19 paise.

2.19 The cost of food material under other programme is as follows:

Special Nutrition programme:	18 paise per child per day 25 paise per mother per day.
Balwadi feeding programme:	18 paise per child per day.
Demonstration feeding under Composite Nutrition programme	15 paise per child per day 25 paise per adult per day.

2.20 Besides the cost of the feeding materials the State Governments are meeting the expenditure on transportation from port to the feeding centre, storage etc. A statement indicating the expenditure incurred by the State Governments during 1969-70 to 1972-73 is given in (Annexure VIII). This is inclusive of the expenditure as compared to the number of beneficiaries in each State shows a different per capita cost. It is as low as Rs.3/- in Orissa and Rs.3.34 in Mysore, while in Tamil Nadu it is over Rs.12 per beneficiary. The conclusion would seem

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to be that some expenditure on food is already being met by States like Tamil Nadu. On an average the expenditure works out to nearly 2.3 paise per child per day (200 days feeding). In case of Special Nutrition Programme (300 days feeding), the entire cost is met by the Government of India. The following norms have been prescribed:-

(i) Cost of transportation - 2 paise per child per day.

(ii) Cost of administrative overheads. 3.5 paise perc child per day,

It has since been decided to treat these ceilings as a single over-head of 5.5 paise with a view to permit minor modifications to suit the needs of any particular areas based on local convenience. The cost of CARE aided programme which is based mainly on the imported and centrally procured feeding material works out to about Rs.45 crores and in the case of Special Nutrition Programme which is mainly based upon the locally available processed and local prepared food the cost works out to about Rs.19.5 crores.

2.21 Most of the State Governments have pointed out that the present limits prescribed for expenditure to be incurred per child are rather on the low side and need upward revision The total expenditure including the cost of food materials supplied by CARE for the year 1971-72 of both the mid-day meals and the Special Nutrition Programmees - the two major supplementary feeding programmes in the country works out to about Rs.64.5 crores, out of which the State Governments have incurred expenditure of nearly Rs.6.30 crores. Thus the State Governments have been bearing small portion of the total cost involved in the on-going programmes. Although the State Governments were not specifically asked as to who would bear the cost in the event of CARE's supplies being stopped, most of them indicated that in case the CARE supplies were to be discontinued, the Central Government should meet the cost of the feeding material which would have to be substituted for the supplies made by CARE at present.

Existing organisation

2.22 So far as the mid-day meals programme assisted by CARE is concerned, it is mainly administered by the State Department of

Education. In a few States, however, the scheme is the responsibility of other departments as shown below:-

Gujarat	Panchayat & Health Department
Madhya Pradesh.	Tribal and Welfare Department
Orissa	Community Development and Panchayat Raj Department.
Rajasthan	Panchayat and Development Department.
West Bengal	Relief and Social Welfare Department.

In certain States, Panchayat Raj institutions in rural areas are administering the programme. In Madhya Pradesh the programme is confined to tribal schools. Cooperation amongst CARE, Government of India and States at all levels has been noteworthy feature of the mid-day meals programme. At State level CARE and State Government plan the number of school children who can be covered by the programmes. The State Governments have appointed special officers to liaise with the State Administrative officersof CARE. At district level District Education Officer supervises the entire operation. He works in close coordination with the Block Development Officers who are directly involved with the mechanics of the programme such as storage, disbursement and shifting of stocks. The Education Officer also maintains close coordination with education extension officers who maintain records, visit the schools and notify the Block Development Officers for additional supplies of food. In some States, village panchayat contributes funds for condiments and ensures that stundents are fed daily. The final administrative link is the headmaster. He is directly responsible for having the food prepared and distributed to school children.

2.23 A new experiment has been introduced in Tamil Nadu where Central Kitchens were large godowns and fleet of vehicles for delivery of food daily to surrounding areas and staff for preparation of food are being provided.

2.24 Details of the organisational set up of CARE in various States are given in Annexure IX

2.25 The Department of Social Welfare have sanctioned Special Nutrition Programme for almost all the States/Union Territories including those where at present feeding programmes are not being run with CARE assistance. This programme envisages administrative set up at the State level. The Secretary, Tribal Welfare/Social Welfare Department, is generally to be in charge of the programme with the Director looking after the overall supervision and implementation. The Government of India have provided funds for one Special Officer (Tribal Programme) and one Special Officer (Urban Programme) in the scale of Rs.400-950 for organising the Special Nutrition Programmes in the States. The scheme also provides for some supplementary staff. Details of the posts approved by Government of India for appointment under the State Governments/Union Territories for the Special Nutrition programme are shown in the Annexure X

2.26 The State Governments were also requested to indicate their views as regards the organisation which would be needed in the event of CARE commodity aid and their staff being withdrawn. Very scanty information in this regard has been received from the State Governments. However, the general feeling seems to be that with the withdrawal of CARE, apart from certain amount of strengthening of existing administrative and organisational set up, no structural change is considered necessary on account of the fact that instead of imported or centrally procured food, locally available foods would come to be used.

<u>Arrangements for storage, transportation, preparation and distribution of commodities.</u>

2.27 Under present arrangements while the cost of materials and shipment are borne by CARE, State Governments are meeting the expenditure on clearance of food consignments from ports, on transportation by rail and road, and on storage, distribution, cooking, and serving of meals. The bulk of CARE commodities is transported by rail From railheads food commodities are carried by trucks to district godowns and then to Block Officers where they are stored in godowns. CSM arrives in 50 lb. packs specially designed for varying climatic and storage conditions. Most schools require fresh food consignments every month or two, because of limited storage facilities. In areas where there are heavy monsoon rains and only a small quantity of food can be safely stored, securing fresh supplies over muddy roads is a problem. Transportation

of food to schools is by trucks, bullock carts and sometimes headloads.

2.28 Each year CARE imports about 500 million lbs of food through ports of Bombay, Cochin, Madras and Calcutta. This is cleared by Food Corporation of India with the assistance of CARE's port officer who helps in the clearance and arranges despatches to district Warehouses. Some States do not avail themselves of the services offered by the Food Corporation of India. Information about the existing arrangements made by the States for transportation of food from ports is at Annexure [illegible]. It wil be seen from these details that the State Governments have adopted a variety of arrangements for speedy transportation of foodstuffs. Storage arrangements have not been spelled out in detail by many of the States except in a few cases, e.g. Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. In Kerala there is a central depot at Cochin in a godown owned by the State Government, (Storage capacity: about 6000 tonnes) and warehouses of the State Warehousing Corporation at Parakode, Palghat, Kunnakkulam, and Tellicherry where gift material is stored. Madhya Pradesh had a programme of construction of 38 storage godowns at taluka level and have already completed 28 such godowns with the assistance of CARE and USAID and are constructing 10 more such godowns. In Mysore, there is a central godown near Bangalore city from where supplies are made by lorries. Storage arrangements are considered nedessary at State Headquarters by some States and at the district level by almost all the States as also at the taluka/block level and at the feeding centres. In some cases arrangements have been made with the Food Corporation or with the Warehousing Corporation. But generally storage facilities, specially at taluka/block levels and at the feeding centres are considered inadequate and need strengthening.

2.29 Inadequate storage facilities have led to deterioration of foodstuffs used. As food received from abroad remains at various godowns for several days and occasionally for months, before it reaches schools, some of it becomes stale. Further, the godowns are sometimes infested with pests. In general the State Governments had recommended that construction and maintenance of godowns at various levels is important to ensure proper storage of foodstuffs

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Use of State Line - Casey

in good condition and avoid wastage. The State Governments suggest, therefore, a phased programme for building godowns.

2.30 As regards the suggestion for procurement of raw materials, storage, distribution, in the event of withdrawal of CARE's activities, specific suggestions have not been made by any State Government.

2.31 The State Governments generally seem to feel that the transportation arrangements as at present would be continued.

2.32 Regarding the storage facilities, the present facilities available are themselves inadequate and need to be strengtheened.

Activities other than feeding programmes in the States in which CARE is engaged- Details thereof.

2.33 A statement showing the other activities of CARE is enclosed and is marked as Annexure XII These are only sporadic activities in some of the States and are of not much consequence.

Gift food materials imported by foreign voluntary agencies other than CARE.

2.34 In the terms of reference of the Committee there was no specific indication whether it excluded the consideration of phasing out of the activities of foreign voluntary agencies other than CARE, as their feeding programmes were only during times of emergencies and were therefore of ad-hoc nature. It was, however, felt that it would be useful to collect the information in regard to gift materials being received from such voluntary agencies.

2.35 The main foreign voluntary agencies (other than CARE) which are catering to the requirements of the vulnerable sections of our population are (1) Catholic Relief Services; (2) World Church Services; (3) Lutheran World Relief and (4) Christian Agency for Social Action. It is understood that the first two organisations are US-based and are receiving American food supplies under Title II of PL.480. The operations of the World Church Service, Lutheran World Relief and other such organisations are coordinated and channelised through the India-based agency- Christian Agency for Social Action (CASA). A statement of the information collected in this regard showing the quantity and value of food materials imported by Catholic Relief ~~for supplementary feeding~~ Services and W.C.S/L.W.R for supplementary feeding.

programmes during the period July 1968-June 1969 (Fy 1969), July 1969-June 1970 (Fy 1970) and July 1970-June 1971 (FY 1971) under P.L. 480 - Title II, is given in Annexure XIII. Another statement received from the respective foreign voluntary organisations showing the non-PL-480 imports by them is also given in Annexure XIV. It will be seen from the information so collected (Summary statement at Annexure XIII and XIV) that the total imports of food materials of these organisations both under Title II assistance and non-Title II supplies were worth about Rs.18.28 crores during the year 1969(from July 1968- June 1969) which were reduced to about Rs.15.69 crores in FY 1969-70 and to Rs.12.54 crores in FY 1971. This reduction appears to be because of the satisfactory food situation in India during the following years.

2.36 The role of these foreign organisations (other than CARE) in supplemental feeding activities is therefore quite significant. It appears that these agencies are carrying on regular feeding programmes in certain areas. For example, in West Bengal about 2 lakh persons are being fed daily with the assistance of Protestant Churches of West Germany through their agency CASA. In the Balwadi/Pre-school children feeding programme in Pondicherry, foodstuffs are being supplied by CASA in 13 out of 30 Balwadis/pre-schools and this CASA - assisted programme covers about 800 children daily for 310 days in a year (i.e. six days in a week). Catholic Relief Service is assisting in Delhi. The feeding programmes of these organisations are not, therefore, entirely of ad-hoc nature but include regular feeding programmes as well, though not on as big a scale as the CARE-assisted feeding programmes.

CHAPTER III

IDENTIFICATION OF INDIGENOUS RAW MATERIALS NEEDED FOR FEEDING PROGRAMME.

3.1 One of the terms of reference of the Committee was to identify the raw materials required for the production of supplemental feeding material such as Bulgar wheat, soyabean flour, groundnut flour, Bengal gram flour and to recommend specific formulati and preparations for meeting nutritional requirements target groups so that they could be procured and processed by appropriate agencies and distributed to sustain feeding programmes.

Collection of data.

3.2 The Committee collected information from the National Institute on Nutrition Hyderabad, the Centra Food Technological Research Institute Mysore, the Department of Bio-Chemistry, University of Baroda and Avinashlingam Home Science College, Coimbatore in regard to the work done by them in the field of feedi materials suitable for such programmes particularly for the vulnerable group. A copy of the communicatio sent to these Institutes is given in Annexure . Soem members of the Committee had also held detailed discussion with the National Institute of Nutrition, Home Science College, Coimbatore, the State Governmen officials in Kerala and CFTRI Mysore. On the basis of the information collected and the discussions held the position is indicated below.

Food used at present

3.3 Mid-day meal programmes involving 11.9 million children of the age group-6-11 is the biggest supplemental feeding programme. The beneficiaries include about 10% of pre-school children who accompan the elder children. Except in Tamil Nadu and, to some extent, in Pondicherry, where the local Governments have their own programme of a hot meal ba on rice the entire school feeding programme is assisted by CARE. The foodstuffs now made available by CARE include Milk Powder, CSM, Balahar, Bulgar wheat and salad oil. The quantity of CARE food used per feeding, the cost and the nutritive value are indicated in the Table below:

	Amount (gms)	Cost (Paise)	Protein (gms)	Calori
CSM(Corn, Soya, Milk) blend:	42	7.9	10.	146
Bulgar wheat:	56	8.0	6	198
Total:	98	15.9	16	344
Salad oil	7	2.6	-	62
Seasoning	7	-	-	4
Grand total:	112	18.5	16	410

contd..

3.4 The feeding material received from abroad is converted into ready-to-eat preparations like kitchri, halwa, gruel, upma, and panjeeree in the vicinity of the school or other feeding centres. Bada, pakodas and sweet preparations like 'khir' are also made in some areas. Some areas serve soaked chana with condiments, jaggery coated roasted chana with condiments, in special nutrition feeding programmes. Toned milk from skimmed milk powder, vegetable protein toned milk and even milk prepared from tinned glaxo and Amul food are used in different areas. Modern bread which is nutritionally fortified is used around areas where the nine Modern Bakeries units are situated. Some areas are distributing commercially available biscuits. Some areas in Andhra Pradesh are making and distributing ready-to-serve preparations from locally available food ingredients suggested by the National Institute of Nutrition. Thus, a wide variety of preparations varying in nutritive value are in use in Special Nutrition Programme covering pre-school children.

3.5 The various food preparations made out of CARE food in different State Government feeding programmes are summarised in Annexure II.

3.6 The schools have built up necessary equipments, utensils and other arrangements through the assistance provided variously by the UNICEF, CARE, State Govts, local Government agencies and community contribution.

Nutritional Guide-lines.

3.7 A large section of pre-school children and school children in our country are known to be suffering from gross malnutrition such as protein calorie malnutrition, Vit-A deficiency and also multiple deficiencies of Vitamins and mineral nutrients. Nutrition of the pre-school children is the most critical as most of the mental developments take place during this period and there could be irreversible permanent damage to mental development unless proper nourishment is provided. The last six weeks before birth and the first six weeks afterwards are the most critical period in the rapid development of the child's brain and, therefore, adequate attention should be paid to the nutritional status of the mother during this period.

3.8 The diets of pre-school children are known to be deficient to the extent of 300 calories. Their diets also require protein of good quality to the extent of 10-12 gms on an average.

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3.9 In regard to school children, one of the parinciples generally accepted is that the meal should provide 1/3rd of the daily calorie requirement and ½ of the daily protein requirement of the child. Daily allowances of nutrients for children are as shown below:

Daily Allownces of Nutrients for children:

Age	Calories	Proteins
1 year)	1200	17
2 years)		18
3 years)		20
4-6 years	1500	22
7-9 years	1800	33
10-12 years	2100	41

Taking all factors into considerations, the nutritional guidelines for the various age groups are given below:

GUIDELINES ON NUTRITIVE VALUE

a) 6 months to 1 year: 200-300 calories and prot 10 gms.

b) 1-6 years: 250-350 calories and 10 gms. of

c) 6-11 years: 400-500 calories and 16-20 gms protein.

d) Expectant mothers last trimester, nursing mothers upto 9 months 300 to 400 calories 25 gms of protein.

e) Vitamin and mineral nutrients:
   Vitamin 'A' 200 gms.
   Rib flavin 0.5 mg.
   Iron (Ferrous sulphate) 10 mg.
   Vitamin B 12.
   Folic Acid
   Thiamine
   Calcium (Di-calcium phosphate or calc sulphate).

2. NUMBER OF DAYS.

200 days for schools feeding and 300 days for pre-school children and for pregnant lactatin mothers, last 3 months of pregnancy and first six months of lactation.

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RANGE OF LOCALLY AVAILABLE FOODSTUFFS

3.10 There would be a wide range of locally available foodstuffs in any given situation, for example, cereals (rice, wheat, maize, jowar, bajra, etc.) pulses (Bengal gram, green gram, black gram, coarse gram, dals etc), vegetables (potatoes, brinjals, tinda, peas, cabbage, cauli-flower etc), fruits (mango, banana, apples, oranges, chickoo, guava, etc.), egg, fish, meat of various kinds, oils of various kinds, sugar, milk and milk products etc. could all be available foodstuffs. Even though individual foodstuffs vary widely in nutritive properties depending on genetic make-up and environmental influence, for practical purposes, choice can be made from groups having comparable nutritive properties but combining selected foodstuffs from the different groups in right amounts and proper proportions. It is theoretically possible to derive a nutritious food as desirable from natural foodstuffs. This is usually the basic principle in mixed diet and diversified diet for improving the dietary. But all these foodstuffs are not likely to be suitable for any institutional or mass community nutritious programmes, for example, fruits and vegetables. These items are difficult to arrange on a local basis at a reasonable cost to meet the nutritional requirements. They are chiefly the major source of vitamins, mineral nutrients and some protein depending on the individual item.

3.11 Some of the nutrients can readily be introduced by fortification of the pre-mix. They are also highly perishable and have to be arranged fresh every day. For meeting the specific requirements of mid-day meal and pre-school feeding, locally available foodstuffs may have to be regarded as those cereals and pulses and other staple items of foodstuffs available in the country. Egg, meat, milk and fish may have to be left out of consideration except in restricted areas as they are expensive items. Moreover, several new sources of nutritious foods are being exploited as a result of application of science and technology. Production of protein-rich groundnut flour, cottonseed flour and food blends derived therefrom are excellent sources of nutrients which are available comparatively cheap and which would be promoted for deriving the best advantage to the country. Even when a cereals is chosen high yielding item, such as miaze, wheat etc. in preference to locally consumed food, such as rice. It is preferable to select items that have less demand, but at the same time, nutritious, as these foodstuffs will be available at a low cost and would not be subject to wide price fluctuation.

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COOKING AND PREPARATION OF MEALS IN SCHOOLS AND FEEDING CENTRES.

3.12 Starting from primary ingredients preparation of nutritious meals involved elab cooking and also required technical guidance to maintain nutritional standards and hygience. The necessity of finding suitable ingredients taking into consideration seasonal availability also involved administrative and organisational problems. One possibility was to have the meal prepared locally in the premises of the school or feeding centre; the other was to have a Central kitchen from where the cooked food could be transported to the feeding centres. The conventional meal has the disadvantage that the children are fed more or less the same type of which they are accustomed at home. Moreover, the meal is not also as nutritious as in other approaches where it is fortified with essential vitamins and mineral nutrients. But it has the advantage that it is not and satisfying.

3.13 In most parts of the country some arrangments have been developed for the preparation of ready to serve meals from CARE food. Even though several educational institutions an State Governments do not favour any activities the preparation of meals in the premises of schools, there seems tobe no satisfactory alternative immediately. It would be possible to prepare ready-to-eat preparations that can keep for a number of days and do away with preparations in the schools for feeding centres But these preparations would largely be in the form of snacks and may not serve as satisfying meals even though nutritionally these preparat would be adequate. The preparation of khichdi, Upma, guel and other preparations can be undertaken with minimum efforts from partially processed pre-mixes.

3.14 The third alternative of a completely ready to eat standardised pack of food which has adequate shelf life is yet to be satisfactorily developed even though some succ has been achieved with extruded products. It would, however, be able to go from stage two to this stage in course of time.

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UTILISATION OF LOCALLY AVAILABLE PRIMARY FOODS IN FEEDING PROGRAMMES.

3.15 The recipes developed by some National Food Research Institutes for feeding infants and todlers (including pre-school children) utilise largely primary foodstuffs such as cereals, pulses and by treating them suitably and coverting the mixture into preparations such as ladoos, biscuits etc. nutritious ready to eat preparations are derived. It has been felt that the approach is not much different from that of the preparation of a nutritious blend like CSM or Balahar and that starting from the ingredients is only one step earlier to such pre-mixed blends. There would be no harm to start from primary ingredients excepting that it is more advantageous to start on a small industry scale for facilitating organisation of production and distribution and also technical supervision. If the preparation commencing from ingredients is de-centralised to many small centres the chances of malpractices are likely to increase and technical supervisi on more expensive and slack. There is also the problem of ensuring proper hygiene and sanitation. Moreover, it will not be readily possible to standa dise the nutrient content which would vary widely from one preparation to the other. There is also, perhaps, no need to start from the ingredients at every feeding centre provided the production of the nutritious blend is undertaken on a regional basis as near the feeding or consuming centre as possible. The preparation and distribution can, however, be successfully undertaken in comparatively big centres or organisations where adequate supervision and facilities can be arranged or at other places when technical supervision and guidance of a competent agency.

SELECTION OF LOCALLY AVAILABLE FOODSTUFFS.

3.16 Cereals and legumes were generally suitable for the feeding programmes. Even among the cereals rice even when available was likely to be expensive. Ragi and other coarse millets could be utilised but in areas where these items are consumed by the people there was a tendency for the price to be maintained at a high level at least in some season. There was no special advantage in using them unless they were available in surplus quantities. Wheat is another cereal.

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which could be utilised with advantage particularly as it is a very nutritious grain and as a break-through in production has been achieved. The pulses had a higher price than cereals and was largely suitable to raise the protein level. New protein rich mate rials tha that are available at a much less price could be edible groundnut at a much less price could be edible groundnut flour and other oilseed meals. They are not normally involved directly in high price fluctuations along with cereals and pulses, being new sources of food. The protein content also vary from 6-10 in the case of cereals, 20-25 in respect of pulses and 45-65 in the case of oilseed meal and protein concentrates. The cheapest method of preparing a blend which is highly nutritious would be to utilise these ingredients. Tapioca is another item that has been found suitable in Kerala. The best approach, therefore, seemed to be to prepare a food blend from the locally available ingredients and use it for conversion into food preparations at feeding centres. The extent of planning and pre-processing may be such that the cooking and preparation involved at the feeding centres may be minimum

3.17 The best strategy for self-reliance in the CARE assisted programme would be not to make any abrupt change in the composition of food, has to take over the existing programme and continue it using indigenous substitute to the imported components of bulgar, CSM and salad oil. The bulgar wheat has been developed locally from indigenous wheat and also Balahar which is a substitute to CSM. Salad oil can be replaced by any vegetable cooking oil, The oil can be avoided to some extent by alternate recipes. Maize grits can also readily be manufactured from hybrid maize and used in the same manner as bulgar. Further alteration and change over, wherever necessary, may be brought about gradually after investigations and experimentation.

FOOD FORMULATIONS.

3.18 The existing programme generally consists of CSM, Bulgar wheat, salad oil. In Tamil Nadu, CSM, Rice, Salad oil is also used in the mid-day meal programme to some extent varying the menu. It is quite possible that with a uni-menu food acceptability may be a problem. Alternatives available on the basis of indigenously available resources would be Balahar and pre-cooked food.

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3.19 Menu monotony is a common problem when the choice is restricted to least expensive method of feeding. There is some limited scope for menu change such as in the preparation of Halwa, Gruel and Upma. Further variation can be introduced such as in the preparation of Khir, Panjree, puree etc. with additional cooking expenses.

3.20 Low cost pre-cooked food has been developed by application of extrusion technology. The food can be availabe in ready-to-eat forms in different shapes or in a powder form. It has the advantage that it comes from a centralised processing unit and is delivered in an almost ready-to-eat form. It relieves the Headmaster and other school officials from all or most of the problems of supervising the daily preparation of raw food. A pre-cooked food is also likely to have a longer shelf life than Balahar thus facilitating a timely and effective food distribution schedule. The im ediate disadvantage of feeding programmes based on pre-cooked food is the limited availability of the products at present. With improvement in technology there is also a possibility of breadking menu monotony by development of diversified instant menu preparations.

3.21 In a study undertaken at Madras vide Annexure III it has been shown that the mid-day meal preparations based on CSM, Rice, Salad oil and CSM, Bulgar, Salad oil are comparatively more expensive than those derived from Balahar. Extrusion processed pre-cooked food derived from whole corn 68% and de-fatted soy grits 29% with added vitamin and mineral mix and sugar tend out to be the least expensive. All the foodstuffs were roughly 135 gms. of protein and the CSM, Bulgar wheat, Rice and Salad oil combination gave 534 calories and 13.5 gms protein. From a strictly economic point of view the pre-cooked food seem to be the most advantageous even though there was currently a limitation enforced by menu monotony, availability of supplies and other factors.

3.22 It is clear that no single approach will meet the diversified field requirements of the entire country and a combination of approaches may have to be judiciously combined to suit local conditions in developing a rapid programme of self-reliance in nutritional feeding. The programme may include the following components depending on local conditions:-

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(1) Mid-day meal programme - The existing programme may be continued with indigenous substitutes for imported food ingredients. Specimen menu variations may be (a) kichdi from rice-pulse mix or wheat-pulse mix or maize-pulse mix or millet-pulse mix in the ratio of 70 : 30. Add 10 grammes of Multi-purpose food or vitamin premixing per child per preparation in the kichdi mix.

(b) Rice, Bulgar or Maize grits with vegetable pulse curry. Add 10 grammes of Multi-purpose food or vitamin premixing per child per preparation in the vegetable pulse curry.

(2) Balahar based on Wheat, Maize, Tapioc Groundnut flour. Menu variations may include gruel, upma, halwa, sukhdi and panjiri.

(3) Pre-cooked extrusion processed instant food.

(a) Maize, groundnut flour, soyabean flou jowar, bajra, tapioca and sweet potato in suitable combinations fortified with essentia vitamins and mineral nutrients. Menu variati may include savoury and sweetened ready-to-ea preparations in different shapes and also pow that can be converted into instant food preparations.

(4) Nutritionally enriched bread, buns an biscuits.

(5) Double toned-milk or Vegetable protei toned-milk.

(6) Multi-purpose food.

(7) Chikki, slabs and tablets from nutrit blends like Balahar with added jaggery or sugar.

CENTRAL KITCHEN

3.23 The Government of Tamil Nadu has made some attempt for the elimiation of preparation at the feeding centre level and the transferen of this operation to a central cooking facilit which would deliver pre-cooked food to a numbe of individual schools. The Central Kitchen Scheme envisaged a separate Central Kitchen for each Development Block catering to the needs of 40-75 individual schools. Even thoug

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a Central Kitchen Programme involves a change in the organisation pattern, it does not anticipate a change in the conventional preparations of rice, CSM and Bulgar wheat.

3.24 One major problem in the operation of the Central Kitchens is to keep the food prepared hot, without contamination with toxic bacteria and ingredients and make deliveries every day on an extremely tight schedule. Thus a day's failure in the functioning of the Kitchen itself or of the transporting vehicles would mean a lost day for the delivery of food to the beneficiaries. A successful Central Kitchen Programme could be expected to relieve the Headmaster of the burden of the various tasks of running a day-to-day cooking operation and would provide much greater assurance of consistent quality and cleanliness in the preparation of food. The Central Kitchen Programme has, however, not yet been functioning long enough to demonstrate its operational efficiency.

LOCATION OF PROCESSING UNITS

3.25 With a view to providing employment for local people and also promoting regional economic growth, it was desirable to locate the processing industries nearer consuming centres. Such decentralisation of production would also facilitate distribution and remove bottlenecks in storage and transportation. The Committee felt that processing should be undertaken under careful compliance of sanitary and hygienic requirements under the supervision of technical agencies on regional basis. Approximately, one processing unit may be optimum for a group of beneficiaries numbering 100,000 which would involve a production of 7-10 tonnes per day. The preparation of ready-to-eat meals from the nutritious blend may, if necessary, be undertaken in smaller centres such as block or village under proper supervision.

STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION:

3.26 The ingredients that will be utilised for processing for directing the recipies for feeding programmes should preferably be centrally purchased at the level of the State Government or at least the Collector. The commodities may be stored in scientifically maintained storage accommodation at Headquarters. The processed commodities may be issued as fresh as possible avoiding expensive packaging

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except in despatches to inaccessible areas where the products may have to be stored for 3-6 months. The Block Headquarters should have storage accommodation for the food materials to the extent of one month's requirement. The schools and feeding centres may also store stock for one month's requirement.

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA - CARE - INDIGENOUS PRO

3.27 The Kerala indigenous food product program is a systematic approach for replacing CARE food and achieving self-reliance utilising local available foodstuffs. The State Government representatives have desired that the programme should be sponsored by the Government of India. stressed that as soon as a suitable formulation evolved and approved, the Government of India should try to introduce the food in place of CSM, CARE food and Balahar in actual feeding programmes in Kerala. It is felt that research investigation and developmental work should be intensified for the selection of a suitable Kerala indigenous food for which an appropriate proposal may be formulated. The Committee recommend the utilisation of the Kerala indigenous food in feeding programmes in Kerala. The first approach on self-reliance as regards foodstuffs was made in the research and development of Balahar which helped to replace the CSM which was being imported by CAR. The Govt. of India may sponsor such research and developmental efforts for finding suitable formulations high in nutritiou and low in cost from locally available foodstuffs in different parts of the country to promote a systematic development of feeding programmes.

3.28 In respect of pre-school children cooking could be avoided by adopting the following schedule:

(a) Urban areas

Item	No. of days/week
Fortified Bread, Buns & Biscuits.	3
Balahar preparations - chikki, sukhdi, panjiri etc.	3

(Processed ready to eat preparation when availa may be used in replacement of other items).

(With suitable combinations of Double toned mil and vegetable protein toned milk).

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(b) Rural areas

Item	No. of days/week
Recipes of NIH type from cereals with added vitamin-mineral supplement.	2
Miscellaneous traditional snack preparations e.g. jaggery coated roasted gram, roasted dal, roasted groundnuts and other items suitably modified and combined to provide nutrition.	1
Balahar preparations - Chikki, Sukhdi, Panjiri etc.	3.

(Bread bun or biscuits may be used in replacement for other items wherever available) (With suitable combination of Double toned milk and vegetable protein toned milk).

(Processed ready-to-eat preparations may be used when available in replacement of other items,

(c) Tribal areas

Item	No. of days/week
Recipes of NIH type from cereals and pulses with added vitamin-mineral supplement.	2
Balahar preparations.	2.
Extrusion processed ready-to-eat preparations.	2. (Whenever not available use any one of the first two alternatives).

(d) Seasonably Inaccessible areas e.g. Lauhat, Spiti, Kinaur.

Item	No. of days/week
Extrusion processed or otherwise made ready-to-eat preparations.	6.

EXTENSION OF FEEDING PROGRAMMES TO AREAS NOT COVERED BY THE EXISTING FEEDING PROGRAMMES.

Areas not covered.

4.1 According to the information available to the Committee certain States/Union Territories were not covered by the CARE assisted Mid-day Meals Programme. They were Assam, Maghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa Daman & Diu, Laccadives and Mizoram. The Committee had addressed these States and Union Territories for information in the proforma attached (Annexure II). From the information received/collected it was learnt that the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Goa Daman & Diu, and Lacadives were having some mid-day meals programme on their own and that the Union Territory of Chandigarh was being assisted in the mid-day feeding programme by CARE - Haryana.

4.2 A Sub-Committee of the Committee visited Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh in July, 1972 and had discussions with the Government officials concerned. Discussions were also held with the Chi[illegible] Secretary and other officers of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu and the representatives of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry.

4.3 In the light of the available data and the information gathered from various sources and discussions the position has emerged as follows:

Beneficiaries.

4.4 The total population, as well as the number of children upto 11 years and pregnant and nursing mothers, who constitute the beneficiaries as on 1.3.74 and 1.3.1979 in the areas not covered by any mid-day meals programme on the basis of projections recdived from the Registrar General's Office is given at Annexure IV. A statement showing the number of school going children in the age group-6-11 years, and their percentage to the total population in that age group for the year 1969-70 for which the figures are available is at Annexure XVI. Another statement indicating the percentage coverage, State-wise, of the school-going children under the CARE assisted mid-day meals programme during 1969-70 is also attached (Annexure XVII). It will be seen that during 1969-70 the coverage under the CARE assisted programme in the 14 States varied between 2.3% each in Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan and U.P. to 25% in Orissa, 40% in Tamil Nadu, over 43% in Mysore and

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over 72% in Kerala. The school-feeding progra in Southern States has been going for a long time and the high percentage has been achieved a number of years. However, the coverage in t 14 States considered together was 15.3% (105.4 of the total number of school-going children (690.63 lakhs) during 1969-70.

<u>Coverage recommended for school feeding.</u>

4.5 In this context it may be stressed that t areas which are not covered by any mid-day mea programme at present are either highly backwar have a high proportion of tribal and other gro which require special attention. Moreover, th population in these areas is also not as dense other areas, except in Bihar. Taking all thes into consideration, it is recommended that abo of the school-going children in the age group years may be covered under the mid-day feeding programme by the end of the 5th Plan, except f Bihar. The feeding programmes should start wi about 20% of the school going children in the year of the Fifth Plan rising to about 40% dur last year of the Plan period. The number of beneficiaries will accordingly be about 6-7 la 1974-75 and about 13 lakhs during 1978-79 on t basis of the available statistics of school go children for 1969-70. The State/Union Territo break-up is indicated below:-

<u>Number of primary school children recomm for coverage during the Fifth Plan perio</u>

S.No. State/U.T.	Number of children be covered: 1974-75	1978 (Figures
1. Assam (including Mizoram & Maghalaya)	3.13	6
2. Himachal Pradesh	8.89	1
3. Jammu & Kashmir	0.76	1
4. Manipur	0.34	0
5. Nagaland	0.14	0
6. Tripura	0.32	0
7. Andaman & Nicobar (Island) (1)	0.20	0
8. Arunachal Pradesh (NEFA)	0.03	0

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9. Chandigarh(2)	0.15	0.32
10. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.02	0.01
11. Goa, Daman & Diu	0.23	0.46
12. Lacadives(3)	0.07	0.09
Total:	6.28	12.61

Notes: (1) In Andaman & Nicobar Island all primary and middle school children numbering 18,400 are at present covered under the feeding programme. The projections given in The Table given by the Administration.

(2) 12,000 children are already covered under the school feeding programme in Chandigarh. The coverage indicated above for 5th Plan-end has been given by the Union Territory Administration.

(3) About 6320 children are at present covered in these island. The projections for the Fifth Plan period are on the basis of information given by the Administration.

4.6 In Bihar the programme should start in the first year of the 5th Plan with 4 lakhs children is the number covered during 1970-71 when the feeding programme was discontinued by the State Government. The number of children to be covered should gradually rise to about 8 lakhs during 1978-79, the last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Coverage recommended in Special Nutrition Programme.

4.7 The number of pre-school children and nursing/pregnant women for these areas is 20.1 million including Bihar which has 12.7 million. The present proposal for the country as a whole is to cover about 10 million pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers by the end of the 5th Plan. The break-up of the beneficiaries State-wise in the Eastern and Border States and Union Territories covered at present under the Special Nutrition Programme is indicated at Annexure XIV. The State-wise targets for the Fifth Plan period are being formulated by the Department of Social Welfare, keeping in view the overall target of 100 lakhs beneficiaries to be covered by the end of Fifth Plan period.

Organisation.

4.8 It is recommended that each State Government may set up a small organisation to deal with the feeding programmes in the State. This administrative cell

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would make arrangements for the foodstuffs, reach them out to the consuming centres and hand them over to the appropriate agencies for implementation. This Cell may maintain liaison with the departmental agencies within the State and the Centre. In the alternative, the State Government may entrust the work to a Department of its own choice. The Administrative Cell may have one Class-I Officer, 2 Administrative Assistants and necessary complement of clerical and account staff. Any over-seeing of the implementation or supervision should be left to the field staff of the departmental agencies within the State such as the Department of Education, Community Development, etc. The feeding programme should be area-wise under the control of the Collector of the District.

Feeding material.

4.9 The Committee's recommendations on feeding material which could be used in these areas are contained in Chapter III. Two types of programme would be mainly under operation. One would be concerned with production of nutritious foods from primary ingredients and the other ready-to-eat pre-cooked processed foods. On account of the inaccessibility of large areas to all weather transportation and the consequent need for long storage and also the difficulty inorganising daily feeding programmes based on any elaborate cooking or preparation, ready-to-eat processed foods that require minimum preparation would be needed in these areas. The Government of India should specially assist the State Governments in the production and supply of these nutritious foodstuffs.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS.

4.10 The State Governments with whom the Committee had occasion to discuss had invariably suggested that the cost of the school feeding programme should be entirely met by the Government of India. They were also of the view that the Government of India may either set up processing industries locally, wherever possible, or assist the State Government in developing local production centres, utilising as far as possible local foodstuffs to minimise need for transportation.

4.11 As already stated States like Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh have special problems of transportation and inaccessibility in certain seasons. This results in unavoidable additional expenditure. For example, transportation of the foodstuffs from Simla to the ultimate point of consumption in inaccessible areas is stated to have cost the State Government Rs.250-400 per tonne. Moreover, in snow-clad regions, the cost of cooking and preparation of meal would also be

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comparatively higher. They have also shortage of food in these areas. Considering all these factors, it is recommended that these inaccessible areas may be allowed 50% more over and above the normal cost per beneficiary and a special allowance for transport to remote areas.

STORAGE & TRANSPORTATION:

4.12 Storage and transportation will have to be tackled in detail in respect of each situation. As a general principle at least one month's requirement should be in storage in the consuming centres and at least one month's stocks in the block distribution centres and 2-3 months stock at the district headquarters, or at the main distribution centre. The material should be preserved hygienically free from infestation for which technical guidance and assistance should be provided by the Government of India.

4.13 Guidelines for continuous preservation and periodic inspection should be provided to these State Governments by the Central Government. In inaccessible areas, sufficient stocks for 4-6 months consumption during the period of inaccessibility should be reached out well in advance and properly preserved.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION

4.14 The detailed programme should be worked out by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government before the programme is taken up for implementation.

CHAPTER V.

PLAN FOR ORGANISING PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION IN REGARD TO LOCAL FOOD MATERIALS.

Development of Indigenous Foods

5. So far the supplementing feeding programmes particularly the mid-day meals programme has been sustained by the import of food materials supplied by CARE. The main food components supplied by CARE are Bulgar wheat, soya flour, CSM, milk powder, Salad oil etc. In view of the gift supplies that have been forthcoming there have been no concerted effort in the past to develop different types of foods based on indigenously available raw materials excepting the efforts made towards the beginning of the Fourth Plan which is known as Balahar and contained wheat flour, groundnut flour and a small quantity of milk powder. CARE has also been using Balahar and the Food Department, Government of India has been undertaking to supply specific quantity of Balhar for use in school feeding programmes for which CARE have been supplying part of the raw materials (wheat and soya flour) and cost of the other raw materials like groundnut flour, vitamins minerals and the processing cost was borne by the Government of India. It was brought to the notice of the Committee that the quantity of Balahar so far produced and supplied to the CARE for the school feeding programme is of the order of 50,000 tonnes.

5.2 Another effort in the matter of developing local foods has been production of miltone, a protein isolate toned milk made from groundnut protein isolate and milk fortified with vitamins and minerals. There is at present only one unit with capacity of about 1000 litres per day at Bangalore. The entire quantity is being used for the pre-school feeding programme.

5.3 Another processed food which is also being used for feeding programme under the Special nutrition programme is fortified bread and buns supplied by the Modern Bakeries. At present about one million beneficiaries are supplied with Bread/Buns.

5.4 The pre-school feeding programme in remote tribal areas is at present making use of the foodstuffs available in the local areas. These are mainly in the form of Kichri consisting of rice, red gram dal, salt and bajra, green gram dal, basen ladoo using bengal gram flour, wheat flour, gaggory, fat, and groundnut candy using wheat flour, bengal gram flour, groundnut, jaggery and fat.

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5.5 The production of Balahar envisaged for 1973-74 is of the order of about 80,000 tonnes based on CARE requirements for which they would make available soya fortified bulgar wheat and the cost of groundnut flour and processing are to be met by Government of India. In regard to miltone, one unit is already in production in Bangalore with a capacity of about 1,000 litres per day. Two more units are expected to go into production at Hyderabad and Ernakulam with a capacity of 2500 to 3000 litres each per day.

5.6 Regarding supplies of Modern Bread for the special nutrition programme of Social Welfare Departm Modern Bakeries are planning to expand the capacity b adding three more units during 1973-74.

5.7 The Committee noted that even though Balahar was at present being produced with bulgar wheat 70%, soya flour 15% and groundnut flour 15%, fortified with essential vitamins and minerals, it could be produced using a variety of cereals and pulses like maize flour, bengal gram flour, cotton seed flour etc. depending on the local availability of such materials. The Committee would like to emphasise that Balahar is being used in its generic term in this report and not confined to any particular formulation. A detailed analysis of the various types of raw materials and formulations etc. which should be used in supplemental feeding programmes is given in Chapter III of this report.

<u>Difficulties & bottlenecks</u>

5.8 In preparing a detailed plan for organising production and distribution in regard to the various types of foods which are already in use the Committee felt it necessary to analyse the present difficulties and bottlenecks in the way of the existing arrangements for production of these foods.

<u>Balahar Production</u>

5.9 As indicated above, with main reliance on imported material supplied by CARE, the production of Balahar had been planned on a limited scale and even in this Plan of production the raw materials like Bulgar wheat and soya flour are supplied by CARE and the Government of India, through the Food Corporation, arranges for procurement of groundnut flour, vitamins and minerals and for processing through existing flour mills in various places. Originally it was envisaged that during the Fourth Plan production will be arranged at the rate of 50,000 tons per year and necessary financial provision was made accordingly. Later on, at the time of mid-term apprisal total production during the Fourth Plan was scaled down to 1.65 lakh tonnes. The Committee noted that actual production during Fourth Plan will be below

even this reduced target. The Food Department who are responsible for arranging production have explained the difficulties as below.

5.10 The cost of processing, groundnut flour vitamins and minerals for Balahar has been fixed by Government on the basis of the then prevailing rates about three years back. As the cost of groundnut fluctuates considerably the question of allowing higher rates for the supply of groundnut flour comes up often. Further there has also been demand from the millers for increased rates for processing due to increase in cost of packaging, increase in cost of labour and so on. The procedure to incorporate these changes in the approved price for Balahar is much time consuming, as such, increases in cost have to be considered first by the Food Corporation and then by the Government in the Departments of Food and Finance. To add to this, there has also been some delay in the past in regard to schedule of delivery of raw materials by CARE. Again the present production is also confined only to a few selected mills dispersed in various parts of the country. The commulative result of all these factors has been that production has been frequently interrupted badly leading to shortage in achieving targets. The Food Department feels however that the technology for production of Balahar has been well developed and considerable capacity also exist in the country and that but for procedural and financial difficulties it would have been possible to achieve the targets of production. In the views of the Food Department, if the procedure and arrangement for production of Balahar are streamlined and steps are also taken, it will be possible to step up substantially the production of Balahar in the country. The Food Department have since taken certain steps and revised the procedure for production of Balahar by the FCI.

Miltone - Production

5.11 Only one experimental unit has been working at Bangalore which has helped in establishing the acceptability of the product to the children for feeding programme in place of milk. The capacity of this unit is very small and the coverage of the beneficiaries is also limited as miltone cannot be stored for long or transported over long distances. The Food Department has informed that the proposals have been finalised for setting up 2 more units. The present pattern under which these units are being set up in collaboration with the State Government and the dairy, is that the

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Central Government is bearing the entire expenditure on the setting up of the plants and the working capital for the first three years after which the State Governments are to take over and run the unit themselves as part of their dairy activities. The Government of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh have already indicated their desire to take up production of miltone and these two units are expected to go into production shortly. It should be possible to make arrangements with other State Governments who desire production of miltone on similar lines but in the nature of things this will be confined to the city areas where dairies are located.

Bread Production

5.12 The supply of bread for the Special Nutrition Programme is limited by the present capacity of Modern Bakeries. They have nine units located in the major cities with a total production capacity of about 100 million standard loaves against which they are already supplying 30 million standard loaves to the Special Nutrition Programme sufficient to cover about one million children. The milk powder for the production of nutritious bread is mostly supplied by CARE, but this is likely to disappear soon. The Modern Bakeries are already experimenting with the use of protein isolate to replace the milk power. Further, Modern Bakeries have drawn up proposals for setting up additional units keeping in view the requirement of supplementary feeding programmes during the Fifth Plan.

Type of Foods to be used and criteria

5.13. Keeping in view the present status in regard to the production of nutritious food for supplemental feeding programmes based on indigenously available raw materials and the difficulties for the production as explained by the Department of Food, the Committee examined the type of food that could be used, the respective role of processed and semi-processed foods and local foods as also the organisation and administra measures which would be necessary to be taken for arranging their regular and timely production and supply. In this connection, the Committee noted that already under Nutrition programme both local foods and processed foods employing mainly indigenous resources and capacity had been successfully tried. It also noted that Balahar has already been successfully tried in the feeding programme and that it was possible to manufacture balahar entirely based on indigenously available raw materials.

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5.14 Thus at the one end of the total spectrum of feeding material that could be used for supplemental feeding programmes was the use of the food prepared with local foodstuffs at the local level such as ladoos and halwa etc. for the preparation of which recipes suitable for the various regions of the country have been evolved by the National Institutes and at the other end of the spectrum was the completely processed and ready to eat foods such as Modern Bread and miltone while in the middle wing are the blended food, such as Balahar type of food, which require the minimum amount of cooking and preparation prior to distribution. The Committee considered at length the advantages and disadvantages of each of these categories of feeding material and came to the conclusion that in the present situation in our country which is characterised by varied requirement as amongst different regions and areas and different categories of beneficiaries proposed to be covered by the feeding programme, no single approach will meet the requirements of the situation and Government will have to press into service all the three available categories of feeding materials but increasingly, increased reliance will have to be placed on foods which satisfy the following requirements:

i) Foods which lend themselves to easy distribution involving least amount of cooking;

ii) Foods which can be standardised to ensure that they have the required quantity of protein and calories;

iii) Foods which are capable of being distributed in limited amount of time;

iv) Foods which would not involve the use of scarce commodity like rice, sugar, oil etc. In other words, preference should be given to the utilisation of wheat, maize, tapioca, sweet potato, ground flour and soyabean, and

v) Foods which would lend themselves to simple formulations without unnecessarily enlarging the type of preparation for different group of beneficiaries.

5.15 The Committee felt that these requirement wo be fulfilled by Balahar types of food and as production of local Balahar suited to various region of the country should be planned and undertaken.

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Plan for future production

5.16 The Committee considered as to how the total supply of food requirement for the supplemental feeding programmes during Fifth Plan would be arranged. After taking into account the present situation in which semi-processed food is mainly being used for the mid-day meals programme, and, keeping in view the considerations that any change from the present position after the activities of CARE are phased out should involve minimum dislocation, the Committee felt that Balahar would be suitable to replace the CSM being supplied by CARE, and that Balahar should be arranged for supply to the entire mid-day meal programme except in particular areas where locally available can be used with a distinct advantage over the Balahar. For the other main supplementary feeding programme consisting of pre-school children and pregnant and lactating mothers the Committee felt, however, that the requirement of this programme for feeding material should not consist of one type of food but of various types such as the modern bread, miltone, the ready to eat processed foods, the local foods and also Balahar.

5.17 Keeping in view the large quantities required to be produced and the fact that the existing production of these various types of foods will have to be expanded substantially before total supply can be arranged from country's own resources, the Committee has worked out the allocations of different types of foods broadly on the following basis:

i) For the entire school children the food material will consist of local type of Balahar.

ii) For the programme comprising of pregnant and lactating mothers etc. and pre-school children, the Committee felt that

(a) for the beneficiaries in urban areas the supply of food material would be in the shape of modern bread, miltone/ milk products, and

(b) for the tribal areas processed extruded food as well as local foods depending upon the specific conditions prevailing in each of the places should constitute the food material.

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5.18 Working on the above basis and in terms of the total number of beneficiaries and the total quantity of Balahar and completely processed and semi-processed food to be prepared, the general picture which emerges would be as follows:-

5.19 The total quantity of Balahar required at the beginning of the Fifth Plan period would be 2.4 lakh tonnes for about 12 million beneficiaries and at the end of 5th Plan would be 3.4 lakh tonnes for about 16.5 million beneficiaries on the basis of 100 gms per beneficiary for 200 feeding days in a year. The total requirement of bread for covering the beneficiaries of the special nutrition programme in the urban area which it is estimate would be 50% of the total 4 million beneficiaries covered at present i.e. 2 million beneficiaries would be about 75 million loaves of 400 gms. at the beginning of the 5th Plan period at the rate of 50 gms per beneficiary and 170 million at the end of the 5th Plan period for about 4.5 million beneficiaries which again would cover about 50% of the total beneficiaries As regards miltone/milk this would be given only in areas or cities where dairies are located. The quantity required to be produced at the beginning of the 5th Plan period would be 600 lakh litres at the rate of 100 ml. per child for 300 days in a year and at the end of the 5th Plan period would be 600 lakh litres at the rate of 100 ml. per child for 300 days in a year and at the end of the 5th Plan it would be 1350 lakh litres. As regards the local food no quantity fixation is possible as this will depend upon the types of foods which would be available locally in different areas. In any case the total quantity required would not need production arrangements, but would have to be collected by local effort and as such detailed calculation on the basis of quantity has been left out of consideration in working out the total programmes for production and arrangements for supply to be made for the supplementary feeding programmes.

5.20 As regards extruded food, the country is only beginning to produce such food and most of the units are still in developmental stage. Certain studies about their cost of production, the consumer acceptability etc. have been carried out and the results are encouraging. However, as we go along, more and more data about cost of production and the suitability to particular areas would become available. Programmes for production of specific

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quantity of such foods would have to be implemented to the extent these foods are considered suitable for inclusion in the feeding programme. In that event the quantities of either local food or semi-processed food known as local Balahar would have to be reduced proportionately. The Committee felt that the extruded food has certain advantages over other type of food at present being produced and used in the feeding programme. The Committee was informed that the Food Department is to establish 8 units - 4 with the assistance of UNICEF and 4 with the assistance of UNDP in the public/co-operative sector. The Committee recommend that the implementation of these units should be expedited so that during the 5th Plan period the scope for utilisation of these foods can be further assessed.

5.21 Based on the above conclusions the following proposals are recommended along with suggestions for effective implementation:

Bal-ahar

5.22 There have been considerable delays and interruptions in the production of Balahar during the last four years leading to shortfall in achieving the target set forth for production during the 4th Plan, the main reason for which have been procedural delays and financial restrictions. Now that it is estimated that the production should be raised from the present level of about 30,000 per annum to about 2½ lakh tonnes per annum, it is necessary not only to streamline the existing procedure for production but to have altogether a new arrangement for production and supply to the various feeding centres in the country.

5.23 The Committee was informed that on the basis of the present cost of production of about Rs.1200 per tonne the total cost involved in the production of 2.5 lakh tonnes would be about 30 crores per year. The Food Department which is responsible for production of Balahar is now using FCI as its agency. This system has not worked well. It was brought to the notice of the Committee that the financial restrictions on the Food Corporation have since been removed as an experimental measure. However keeping in view all aspects of the matter, the Committee felt that it would be best to involve the State Governments in production and arrangements for supply of Balahar to the various feeding Centres. Accordingly, it is recommended that State Government should be requested to set up separate organisation charged with the specific responsibility of producing

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specific quantities which would be sufficient to meet the requirements of all the feeding centres within the State. However, there will be States where it would not be convenient or even feasible to set up units for Balahar and also where the State Governments would like the Central Govt. to assist them in production and supply of Balahar. The Committee would like to emphasise that in view of the fact that country would be arranging for supply of food material in place of an organisation which has a very well developed system of bringing the quantities of food material required from abroad and reaching them at the feeding centres -- it was necessary to ensure that the organisation set up do not suffer from any procedural delays and financial constraints. In view of the desirability of taking the actual production of local type Balahar to as near the centre of consumption as possible, it was felt that depending upon the size of the programmes taken up in various parts of the country it should be possible to set up either regional or districts level units for production of the local Balahar. It should be left to the specific organisation which Central/State Government would create for production and supply of Balahar to decide as to how many units would be set up and what will be their spatial dispersal.

Miltone

5.24 At present milk/milk producer is provided for the special nutrition programme in areas where it is available and Miltone is used only in and around Bangalore. It is most unlikely that milk powder would be available for use in this programme in large quantity after stoppage of gift consignments on the phasing out of the activities of CARE. It would therefore be necessary to expand considerably the production of miltone, if milk is to be provided to the beneficiaries under the Special Nutrition Programme.

5.25 The total available capacity at present may be only about 15 lakhs litres after taking into account the two units to be started shortly. The total requirement by the end of the 5th Plan would be of the order of 1350 lakh litres on the limited scale of 100 ml per beneficiary for 4.5 million beneficiaries in the urban area, under the Special Nutrition Programme. Such a huge step up in production of miltone is not practicable from the present level of about 15 lakh litres. Considering the practical difficulties involved the limitations both administrative and financial the Committee felt that about 50 such units

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in cooperation with the existing dairies should be developed for the production of miltone in different States, the capacity of each being about 2500 to 3000 litres per day. The total quantity that would be available would then be about 310 lakhs litres per year. For the remaining quantity of requirement of milk for 4.5 million beneficiaries arrangements would have to be made either for toned milk from existing dairies or milk powder. The National Dairy Development Board who have plans to expand the dairies will have to be closely involved in proper planning for supply of toned milk to cover the total requirements.

5.26 In this connection, the Committee was also informed that the Food Department were considered a proposal for setting up commercial scale unit for production of miltone with a capacity of about 24,000 litres per day to study the economic viability etc. Once this is established the Committee would recommend that possibilities of setting up larger sized units for production of miltone for the Special Nutrition Programme should be examined and necessary action to plan larger production in different States taken.

Bread

5.27 The supply of bread and buns fortified with essential nutrients for the Special Nutrition Programme is arranged by the Modern Bakeries a public sector company under the Department of Food. The children mainly of urban slum areas are generally given two slices of bread per day. On the existing basis the total quantity of bread required for two million beneficiaries at the beginning of the 5th Plan would be 75 million standard loaves and at the end of the 5th Plan about 170 million standard loaves for about 4½ million beneficiaries. The Committee was informed that in addition to the existing 9 units the Company have already taken up the setting up of 3 more medium-sized plant in the towns of Ranchi, Srinagar and Chandigarh with the total capacity of about 7.5 million standard loaves per annum. In order to meet the requirement of the Special Nutrition Programme the public secotr company would have to develop proper capacity consistent with the needs of each area. The Committee recommend that the Modern Bakeries should work out a detailed plan for setting up a chain of modern bakeries to cater to the different areas and to meet total quantity required to the maximum extent possible.

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Production of raw materials

5.28 . In this connection the Committee observed that for production of the various nutritious foods it would be necessary consistently to develop adequate capacity for the various raw materials like groundnut flour, soya flour, bulgar wheat, maize flour etc. to be used in the production of foods. The Committee would therefore like to emphasise that the agencies charged with the responsibility of production would have to make sure that the supply of these raw materials is regular and smooth. In this connection it was brought to the notice of the Committee that already certain plans are afoot for production of such materials during the 4th Plan period and further programmes for expansion during the 5th Plan period have been formulated by the Department of Food.

Organisational structure

5.29 The Committee is convinced that the technology for production of various types of foods like Balahar, miltone etc. has been fully developed and is available and increasing the production should not present any serious problem provided a separate organisation specifically charged with the responsibility of producing definite quantities are set up by the Central/ State Governments. These organisations should also be given the necessary operational freedom and funds for taking up production of definite quantities of feeding materials. Considering the large quantities involved and the magnitude of the problem the present arrangement of production through an existing agency whose main task itself is so large, which would be increasing further with the nationalisation of the wholesale trade, may not be conducive to efficiency of performance. The Committee are of the view that it would be desirable to have a separate autonomous organisation with the necessary operational and financial freedom. It has to be borne in mind that the annual cost of feeding material would be of the order of Rs.100 crores and such an independent organisation solely devoted to the production of feeding material alone will produce results which have to be achieved if the programme is to be successful.

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CHAPTER VI

RECRUITMENT, SELECTION AND TRAINING OF STAFF

6. Even though the Committee had addressed the var State Governments and other agencies concerned in rega to their views in the matter of recruitment, selectio training and equipment of staff and other organisatio machinery for the purpose on the phasing out of CARE, specific suggestions had been received from them. The Ministry of Education, however, had stated that a pro was received from CARE for organising the training programme for the staff of the State Governments and other Governmental agencies implementing the various nutritional programmes in the country. The principal courses were proposed to be held with the assistance the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, the Lady Irwin College, Delhi, Central Health Education, Burea The Education Ministry had taken up this matter with concerned State/Union Territory Governments, but the have indicated that the replies were not encouraging the proposal had to be dropped.

6.2 The requirement of staff could generally be considered in the following categories:

i) Staff which might have to be appointed by Departments of the Government of India to over the functions of CARE:

6.3 This staff will be mainly concerned with moni coordination and planning. No particular training o methods of recruitment need be considered in this c

ii) Field staff in the State Governments.

6.4 The analysis of the replies received from the State Governments had shown that they were already with all aspects of storage, transport and distribu of the food requirements for the supplemental feedi programmes. They did not anticipate any difficultie a result of withdrawal of CARE activities, in their it was only a substitution of the imported food by indigenously available food materials. Even though existing staff in the field in the States might ha be strenghthened there would appear to be no diffic in regard to selection or recruitment of the perso

6.5 However, with the procurement of indigenousl available foodstuffs, a much closer watch would ha be kept on the storage and the quality aspects of food materials. The problems might be still more i case of semi-processed and locally prepared foods some basic knowledge of nutrition might be valuabl

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Considering these factors, the Committee would recommend that a training programme involving nutrition education, preservation of foodstuffs, packaging etc. should be organised for the field level officers. This could be either in the form of short-term courses of 4-6 weeks duration to be organised by the Food & Nutrition Board in collaboration with National institutions like IARI, National Institute of Nutrition etc. If, however, the State Governments feel that they could themselves arrange this type of training at the State level in the Home Science Colleges etc., then it is recommended that the Food & Nutrition Board should provide the broad guidelines on which such courses could be organise catering to the various basic requirements.

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CHAPTER VII

PHASED PROGRAMME FOR ENDING GIFT SUPPLIES AND ACHIEVING SELF- RELIANCE

7. In order to work out the detailed programme of phasing out the activities of CARE, it is necessary to understand the role which CARE is now performing in the country in regard to supplementary feeding programmes. A detailed account of this has already been given in Chapter II of this Report. Briefly, CARE is supplying food materials estimated to cost abo Rs.43 crores mainly for the school feeding programmes and, to a lesser extent, for the special nutrition programmes for feeding of pre-school children, pregnan and lactating mothers. CARE is also rendering assistan to the State Governments in the matter of coordination and supervision etc. by maintaining liaison at the Sta Head Quarters staff, whose main task is to work out th detailed logistics and the detailed planning in collaboration with their counterparts in the States.

7.2 The first question which arises, therefore, in regard to the phasing out of the activities of CARE is that of replacement of the food materials and finding the necessary resources to meet the cost of the food materials. The present food material which is being supplied by CARE is described in Appendix Discussions in the Committee as well as discussions wi the State representatives have clearly established tha there was no particular advantage in using the food material supplied by CARE and that it was possible to obtain indigenous supplies of raw materials to replace the imported material. This is also the view expressed by technical experts of the national institutions in India. On this score, therefore, the programme of phasing out CARE activities does not present any difficulty provided the requisite resources are availa

7.3 The second and the more important question that arises is in regard to the financial implications of thereplacement of the food material by indigenously available foodstuffs. The Committee has done a detaile exercise on the financial implications that would devolve on the Central and the State Governments for phasing out the CARE activities in regard to the food material supplies. A detailed note indicating the position is attached as in Annexure XXV. It may b stated that this is exclusive of the funds that might be required for monitoring and evaluation of the programmes which the Central Government would have to undertake, but this amount should be very small compared to the total cost of replacing the food materials. It also excludes the investment required

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for setting up the necessary organisation who will assume the resp9nsibility for getting the necessary quantities of feeding material produced and cost of setting up of various units for the manufacture of Balahar, Breads, Miltone and extruded food. A Working group set up by the Planning Commission have gone into this question and recommended provision of Rs.50 Crores for this purpose. In this Approach to the Plan the Planning Commission has suggested a provision for Rs.50 Crores. The Committee would recommend that this amount should be made available for this purpose and advance action in regard to setting up the organization a the manufacturing units should start immediately.

7.4 It will be seen from the detailed analysis indicated in Annexure XXV that for the on-going school feeding programmes, the cost of the food materials would be about Rs.37.20 crores without providing for escalation in cost of food materials. According to tentative estimates, considering the size of the programme by the end of the 5th Plan period, and providing a cost escalation of 5% every year, it works out to about Rs.315 crores. This estimate excludes the cost of food material for pre-school children feeding programmes. The expenditure on the latter programme is already being met by the Central Government fully, and taking this also into account, the total expenditure would work out to about Rs.541 crores. In addition to this, the State Governments would continue to incur the expenditure on transport, storage and administration. On the basis of an escalation in cost of about 5% every year and also for expansion in the size of the programme the estimated cost to be borne by the State Governments is about Rs.135 crores for five years. Therefore, the total expenditure on the food materials, storage, transportation and other incidentals during the 5th Plan period on the basis of self -reliance would be about Rs.676 crores.

7.5 In this connection, the Committee observed that even though the totality of expenditure during the 5th Plan period for continuing an expanded programme of supplemental feeding might be around Rs.700 crores, the contribution of CARE to this programme on the existing basis would be only about Rs.250 crores. Therefore, the conclusion would appear to be that in phasing out the activities of CARE, the additional burden on the Government would be only to this extent and not to the totality of the expenditure as indicated above.

7.6 In phasing out the activities of CARE, the important points that come up for consideration

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are:

i) whether the entire expenditure on the food material should be borne by the Central Government or shared between the Central and State Governments; and

ii) whether the CARE assistance should be discontinued totally from a particular date or phased over a period.

7.7 On the first question, the Committee had detailed deliberations and particularly heard the views of the representatives of the State Governments. The replies received from the State Governments as indicated in Annexure III and also the views of the State representatives on the Committee were that the Central Government would have to meet the entire expenditure on the substitute food materials. The State Governments indicated that their financial resources would not permit of taking any additional burden of meeting the cost of food material for the supplemental feeding programmes. They had, however, no reservations, whatsoever, in achieving the objective of self-reliance by stopping the imported food materials provided the cost is met by the Central Government. The Committee, therefore, came to the conclusion that in achieving the goal of self-reliance immediately, the Central Government would have to meet the entire expenditure on the food materials for the supplemental feeding programmes. This was already being done in the case of special nutrition programmes for feeding pre-school children, and this would have to be extended to the mid-day meals programme also.

7.8 In deciding the 2nd question, the Committee felt that apart from the availability of financial resources from the Central Government for meeting the cost of food materials, it would be necessary to have some deadline to make arrangements for the production and supply of the requisite quantities of food materials and give due notice to CARE authorities for winding up their existing commitments. At the same time, the tentative indications available showed that normal expansion of the programme during the 5th Plan envisaged an increase in the number of beneficiaries in the school feeding programmes from 12 million to 16.5 million and in the case of pre-school feeding programmefrom 4 million to about 10 million beneficiaries. The problem was, therefore, considered in the light of the following alternatives available:

i) To allow no further expansion of the programme during the 5th Plan period and do away with CARE assistance completely from 1-4-74.

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ii) To allow a reasonable growth in the 2 programmes during the 5th Plan period according to the tentative indications already available and do away with CARE assistance completely from 1-4-74.

iii) To allow a reasonable growth in the 2 programmes during the 5th Plan according to the tentative indications available and freeze the CARE assistance at present available for the Mid-day Meals Programme and do away with CARE assistance for the special nutrition programme of pre-school children etc. ; and

iv) to allow a reasonable growth in the 2 programme during the 5th Plan period according to tentative indications and do away with CARE assistance for the pre-school programme; and phase out CARE assistance for the mid-day meals programme at the rate of 3 million beneficiaries each year thus eliminating CARE assistance by the end of the 5th Plan.

7.9 A Statement indicating the financial implications of these 4 alternatives is given in Appendix XXV.

7.10 In choosing the best alternative, it is necessary to consider both the financial implications aswell as the development of indigenous substitutes and making administrative arrangements for this switch-over from CARE assistance to self-reliance. It may also be relevant to bear in mind that in taking the decision to phase out the activities of CARE the main considerations were other than financial.

7.11 It will be observed from the calculations given in Annexure I that alternative (i) would impose the least financial burden at this stage but this would suffer from the limitation that the programme would not be allowed to expand during the 5th Plan period. Alternative (ii) is the costliest from the financial angle but would be in tune with the thinking which led to taking the decision to phase out the activities of CARE and would achieve the objective. The remaining 2 alternatives are compromises between the first 2 alternatives. They have, however, the merit of making an allowance for expansion and, at the same time, keeping in view the financial resources required in the context of the over-all planning for the 5th Five Year Plan. It may also be noted that in the case of alternatives (iii) and (iv) the expenditure on the State Government remains the same. However, the Central Government's share would be less in the case of alternatige (iii) and more

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in the ca e of alternative (iv). But the latter has the added advantage of giving a longer period for creating the physical facilities for the ultimate phasing out of the activities of CARE and taking over the programme gradually.

7.12 In considering this matter further, the Committee took into account the indications given in the Approach Paper to the 5th Plan. It was observed that the tentative indications are that the 5th Five Year Plan would contemplate a provision of more than Rs.500 crores for the supplemental feeding programmes under the Central Sector. This amount obviously includes the expenditure on the food material required to meet an expanded programme of supplemental feeding. The Committee is of the view that in the present context of tackling malnutrition particularly in the vulnerable sections of the population like pre-school and school-going children and lactating mothers, there should be no impediment in the way of the normal expansion of the programme in existance. Therefore, alternative (i) would not appear to merit consideration. The representatives of the State Governments had pointed out the need for having a sufficient head line for making adequate arrangements to prevent any difficulties in the implementation of the programme. Taking all these considerations, the Committee felt that alternative(ii) could also be ruled out. The choice, therefore, confines itself between alternatives (iii) and (iv). Alternative (iii) provides for continuing CARE participation under the school feeding programme at the current level without any limiting period. This alternative, however, would not achieve fully the objective of phasing out CARE assistance. For all these considerations, alternati (iv) which is a combination of phasing out CARE assistance in an orderly fashion and, at the same time, providing for growth in these schemes would seem to be the best. Under this alternative, phasing out will commence in the Ist year of 5th Plan and will be completed by the end of the 5th Plan, at the same time, giving sufficient head line for making the vari us administrative offi

7.13 The Committee may now consider and take decision on the alternative to be finally recommended to the Government of India. If the 4th alternative is preferre it would be necessary to work out a detailed plan of annual phasing, that is, in which State the phasing out should be started, or whether the phasing out should commence simultaneously in all the States on a proportion of the beneficiaries. For this purpose, it would be necessary to have prolonged discussions and

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dialogue with the State representatives to arrive at agreed conclusions and a final plan of action. The Committee will have to recommend that a proper Cell should be set up in the Department of Food immediately which will take up this work under the guidance of the Coordination Committee recommended in Chapter VIII of this Report.

CHAPER VIII

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIFFERENT MINISTRIES IN RELATION TO FEEDING PROGRAMMES.

8. The present position in so far as Central Government is concerned is that the Education Minis is handling matters relating to mid-day meals progr while the Social Welfare Department is in charge of work relating to the Special Nutrition Programme. Ap from these two major programmes the Department of Community Development deals with the matters relati to the Applied Nutrition Programme and the Composit Nutrition Programme. The latter programmes are not regular feeding programmes but are in the nature of demonstration feeding only. The Department of Food are responsibile for the arrangements for processin and production of the food requirements for the ma feeding programmes in operation in the country.

8.2 In regard to the mid-day meals programmes th Committee observed that the major responsibilities develves on the State Government's concerned and t role of the Education Ministry is limited to overs the implementation of the programme and coordinati with CARE in regard to the supply of raw materials It was also brought to the notice of the Committee recently it has been decided that the coordination CARE activities would be handled by the Department Social Welfare. The Committee also observed that e in overseeing and supervising the implementation o programme CARE is playing a major role and the activities of the Central Government is very limi In otherwords, it appears that the major work of coordination, supply arrangement supervision and regard to the various aspects like storage, distr receipt of consignments etc. are all being coordi and performed by CARE through a net work of its o offices. At the same time the Department of Food through different agencies and through its own re offices are ensuring the processing and productio foodstuffs, its quality control and despatches to consignees and also helping in coordinating with the clearance and storage of the raw materials. O the food reaches the consignee the State Governme take over the full responsibility for its storage distribution to the schools and distribution to t beneficieries in the schools.

8.3 In so far as the Special Nutrition Program pre-school children, pregnant and lactate mother concerned the Department of Social Welfare is responsible for its implementation. A Special Cel

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has been created under the Department of Social Wel[illegible] for this purpose. The necessary provision of funds [illegible] the entire programme is also made by them in the Cen[illegible] Government budget and the Statewise target fixed for programme. Thefunds required in accordance with certa[illegible] fixed standard are made available to the State Government's concerned who make arrangements for the procurement of the food, its storage and distribution to the beneficieries. The State Governments have been permitted to appoint staff on certain scales laid for the purpose and the entire expenditure is reimbursed by the Social Welfare Department. In this case also the requirements of processed food if any is the responsibili[illegible] of the Department of Food.

8.4 In the light of the position stated above the Committee reviewed carefully the question of ear-marking of specific responsibilities to the individual Ministries of the Government of India. The status-quo in regard to the responsibilities of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare Department with respect to the two programmes may be maintained. Similarly the responsibilit[illegible] of the State Government in rega d to storage, transportation within the State and distribution will have to be continued.

8.5 The important added responsibility that will devolve on the phasing out of the activities of the CARE would be in regard to the production of the required quantities of food. This would involve the procurement of the raw materials its processing wherever necessary and transportation from the factory to the distribution in the State. The detailed arrangements that will have to be made for this purpose by the Central vis-a-vis the State Government have been dealt with in detail in Chapter V of this report. So far as the Central Government is concerned the Committee feel that theDepartment of Food should be entrusted with the full responsibility of these functions. The reason for this suggestion is that the Department of Food are already engaged in the production, p ocessing and distribution of subsidiary and nutritious food for the nutrition programme through its own departmental organisation and through agencies like the Food Corporation of India.

8.6 The question arises about the agency which should take over the function of CARE which is deeply involved in the supplemental feeding programme for school childre[illegible] They have a net work of regional offices, the details of which are already given in Annexure Apart from involvement in the import of raw materials they are also supervising the clearance at the ports and coordinating

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with the State Governments its despatches to the State, Centres and its further distribution to the consuming centres. They have developed an excellent system of communication and dialogue with the State Departments and their local officers involved in the programme. Experience has shown that this system is mainly responsibile for the proper implementation of the school feeding programme. It was brought to the notice of the Committee that the Food & Nutrition Food have its field agencies and regional offices spread all over India. These agencies are already involved in the development of various nutrition programmes in the States. It is no doubt true that the existing staff might not be able to cope with the enlarged function that might devolve on the phasing out of the CARE organisation, but the Committee are of the view that with proper strengthening of the organisation already in existence in the Food & Nutrition Board it should be possible to develop a counterpart agency of the State Governments and the existing CARE organisation for discharging the functions that CARE are now involved in. The Committee accordingly recommend that the role of CARE in so far as the supplemental feeding programme is concerned should be entrusted to the Food & Nutrition Board in the Department of Food. A careful assesment would have to be made to assess the additional staff requirement for this purpose. It is recommended that a Cell may be set up immediately in the Department of Food with a senior officer in charge with supporting staff to take over this work and assess the further requirement.

8.7 At present the Planning Commission is coordinating the Nutrition programme for the Plan Period as a whole. The annual plans are also coordinated by the Planning Commission besides taking up evaluation wherever necessary. The Committee is of the view that this function should continue to be discharged by the Planning Commission. Even if individual responsibilities are assigned to the various Ministries as indicated above the Committee noted that the essence of successful supplemental feeding programme is a proper understanding and coordination of the resources available, the targets fixed for the various States, the proper arrangements for the production of food in a phased and planned manner, between the various departments of the Government of India involved in this project. The Committee therefore recommend that a Coordination Committee consisting of the representatives of the Planning Commission, Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Education with the representatives of the Department of Food as Convenor should be set up immediately.

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CHAPTER - IX

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

A summary of the general conclusions and recommendations of the Committee is given below:-

S.No.	Para No.	Recommendation/Conclusions
		CHAPTER-II
1.	2.21	The Central Government should meet the cost of feeding material which would have to be substituted for the supplies being made at present by C.A.R.E.
2.	2.26	Apart from certain amount of strengthening of existing administrative and organisation set up by the State Governments, no structual change is considered necessary on account of the fact that instead of imported or centrally procured food, locally available feeding material would come to be used.
3.	2.28 & 2.29	Generally storage facilities, especially at taluka/block levels and at the feeding centres are inadequate and need strengthening. A phased programme for building godowns may be taken up by the State Governments.
4.	2.31	Transportation arrangements as at present should be continued.
5.	2.35 & 2.36	Apart from C.A.R.E., there are other foreign agencies, like Catholic Relief Service, Church World Services, Lutheran World Relief and C.A.S.A., who are carrying on feeding programmes in certain areas. The feeding programmes of these other agencies are generally of ad hoc nature during times of emergencies, but these include regular feeding programmes as well, though not as big ascale as the CARE-assisted feeding programmes.
		CHAPTER III
6.	3.17	The best strategy for self-reliance in the CARE-assisted programme would be not to make any abrupt change in the composition of food but to take over the existing programme and continue it using indigenous substituted to the imported components.
7.	3.22	No single approach will meet the diversified full requirements of the entire country and a combination of approaches may have to be

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judiciously combined to suit local conditions in developing a rapid programme of self-reliance in nutritional feeding.

8.	3.24	The Central Kitchen programme has not been functioning long enough to demonstrate its operational efficiency.
9.	3.25	It is desirable to locate processing industries for production of feeding material nearer consuming centres, thus facilitating distribution and removing bottlenecks in storage and transportation.
10.	3.25	One processing unit may be optimum for a group of beneficiaries numbering 100,000 involving production of 7 to 10 tonnes per day.
11.	3.26	The raw materials to be utilised for processing should preferably be centrally purchased at the level of the State Government or at least the Collector.
12.	3.26	At least one months requirement should be stored at the feeding centres.
13.	3.27	The Government of India should sponsor research and developmental efforts for finding suitable formulation high in nutrition and low in cost from locally available foodstuffs in different parts of the country to promote a systematic development of feeding programmes.

CHAPTER IV.

14.	4.4	The coverage under the school feeding programme varies very widely from State to State starting from around 2.3% in Maharashtra and going up to 72% in Kerala. The school-feeding programme has made comparatively fast progress in the Southern States.
15.	4.5	The areas at present not covered by the mid-day meals programme are highly backward or have a high proportion of tribal and other groups requiring special attention.
16.	4.5 & 4.6	The Committee recommend that about 40% of the school going children in the age-group of 6-11 years in the areas at present not covered by the programme should be covered under the mid-day meals programme by the end of the 5th Plan except for Bihar. In case of Bihar the

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programme may commence with 4 lakhs beneficiaries going upto 8 lakhs by the end of the 5th Plan.

17	4.8	The Committee recommend that each State Government which is not having at present any feeding programme should set up a small organisation to deal with the feeding programme in the State.
18.	4.9	On account of the in-accessability of large areas to all weather transportation and the consequent need for long storage and also difficulty in organising daily feeding programme based on any elaborate cooking or preparation ready-to-eat processed foods that require minimum prepration should be used in the areas where the mid-day meals programme is to be extended. The Government of India should assist the State Government in the production of supply of these nutritious foodstuffs.
19.	4.11	Considering the special problems of transportation and cooking and preparation which result in increased expenditure, the Committee recommend that inaccessible areas may be allowed 50% more over and above the normal cost per beneficiary and a special allowance for transport to remote areas.
20.	4.13	In such inaccessible areas sufficient stocks for 4 to 6 months consumption during the period of inaccessability should be reached out well in advance and properly preserved.

CHAPTER-V

21	5.7	Balahar which is an indigenous substitute nutritious food for the imported CSM should be produced with a variety of cereals and pulses depending upon the local availability.
22.	5.13	Balahar has already been successfully tried in the feeding programme and it was possible to manufacture Balahar entirely based on indigenously available raw materials.
23.	5.14	In the present situation in the country which is characterised by varied requirements as amongst different regions and areas and different categories of beneficiaries proposed to be covered by the feeding programme, no single approach will meet the requirements of the situation and Government will have to press into service all available categories of feeding materials.

24. 5.14 The Committee recommend that foods which satisfy the following requirements should be adopted for the feeding programmes.

i) Foods which lend themselves to easy distribution involving least amount of cooking;

ii) Foods which can be standardised to ensure that they have the required quantity of protein and calories;

iii) Foods which are capable of being distributed in limited amount of time;

iv) Foods which would not involve the use of scarce commodity like rice, sugar, oil etc. In other words, preference should be given to the utilisation of wheat, maize, tapioca, sweet potato, ground flour and soyabean, and

v) Foods which would lend themselves to simple formulations without unnecessarily enlarging the type of prepration for different group of beneficiaries.

25. 5.16 Balahar should be arranged for supply to the entire mid-day meals programme except in areas where locally available foods can be used with a distinct advantage over Balahar and for the special nutrition programme the requirement of feeding material should consist of various types such as modern bread, miltone, ready-to-eat processed foods, the local foods and also Balahar.

26. 5.20 Extruded foods have certain advantage over othe type of foods at present being produced and use in the feeding programme. The Committee recommend that the implementation of programmes for setting up extruded units should be expedited so that the scope for utilisation of these foods can be assessed.

27. 5.22 The procedural delays and bottlenecks in the production of Balahar should be removed and the procedure fully streamlined for effective implementation.

28. 5.22 The Committee recommend that State Governments should endeavour to develop separate organisation charged with the specific respons bility of producing specific quantities of Balahar which would be sufficient to meet the requirements of all the feeding centres within the State. in collabboration with the Centre. In cases where it will not be

		convenient or feasible for the States to take up production, the Central Government should assist them in the production and supply of Balahar.
29.	5.23	The production of Balahar should be either at regional or distrt level.
30.	5.25	The Committee consider that about 50 units for the production of miltone should be developed in different States, the capacity of each being about 2500 to 3000 litres per day.
31.	5.25	As it would not be possible to develop miltone capacity to meet the full requirement of the special nutrition programme, the Committee recommend that the National Dairy Development Board who have planned to expand the dairies should be closely involved in proper planning for supply of milk to cover balance requirements.
32.	5.26	It is recommended that the possibilities of setting up larger sized unit for production of miltone should be examined and necessary action to plan larger production in different States taken.
33.	5.27	The Modern Bakeries should work out a detailed plan for setting up a chain of modern bakeries to cater to the different areas and to meet the total quantity or bread required to the maximum extent possible.
34.	5.29	The technologyfor production of various types of foods like Balahar, miltone etc. has been fully developed and is available and increasing the production would not present any serious difficulty provided a separate organisation specifically charged with the responsibility of producing definite quantity are set up by the Central/State Governments. These organisations should be given the necessary operational freedom and funds for taking up production of definite quantity of feeding material.
35.	5.29	Considering the large quantities involved and magnitude of the problem the Committee recommend that a separate autonomous organisation with the necessary operational and financial freedom should be set up at the Centre for production of feeding material required for the supplemental feeding programmes.

CHAPTER VI

36. 6.5 The Committee recommend that a short-term training programme involving nutrition education, preservation of foodstuffs packaging etc. should be organised for the field level officers. This should be organised by the Food & Nutrition Board in collaboration with the National Institute. The Committee considers that no specialised training or methods of recruitment is necessary at this stage for the administrative/managerial staff to be appointed in the Centre and the States.

37. 6.5 If the State Governments propose to organise the training themselves it is recommended that the Food & Nutrition Board should provide the guidelines on which such courses should be organised to cover the basic requirements.

CHAPTER-VII

38. 7.1 The main activities of CARE is to supply food materials for the mid-day meals programme and for rendering assistance to the State Governments in the matter of coordination and supervision etc. by maintaining liaison at the State Headquarters, staff whose main task is to work out detailed logistics and detailed planning in collaboration with their counter-parts in the States.

39. 7.2 There was no particular advantage in using food materials supplied by CARE and it was possible to obtain indigenous supplies of raw materials to replace the imported material.

40. 7.4 The Committee recommend that the amount required for getting necessary quantity of feeding materials and for setting up various units for manufacture of Balahar, bread, miltone etc., on the basis of the study made by Working Group of the Planning Commission, should be made available for the purpose and advance action in regard to the setting up of the organisation and the manufacturing units should start immediately.

41. 7.7 In achieving the goal of self-reliance the Central Government should meet the entire expenditure on the feeding materials for the supplemental feeding programme. The

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		State Government should incur the expenses relating to transport, storage, distribution and other local costs for the Mid-day Meals Programme.
42.	7.12	Considering the need for having a lead time to make arrangements for the production and supply of the requisite quantities of food materials and giving due notice to CARE authorities for winding up their commitments, the Committee recommend that CARE assistance may be phased out over a period of five years commencing with the Ist year and ending with the last year of the 5th Plan.
43.	7.12	The phasing out will be 3 million beneficiaries every year for the mid-day meals programme.
44.	7.12	The marginal as istance received from CARE for the Special Nutrition Programme should be dispensed with from 1-4-1974.
45	7.9	The detailed expenditure on the phasing out the estimated at Rs. on the part of the Central Government and on the part of the State Government. The cost estimated ~~has been~~ prepared on the basis of 5% escalation in the price level per annum and providing for expansion of the programme at the levels tentatively indicated by the Planning Commission.
46.	7.13	The Committee recommend that a proper Cell should be set up immediately in the Department of Food to work out a detailed planning and annual phasing out of CARE activities.

CHAPTER VIII

47	8.4	Status quo in regard to the responsibilities of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare with respect to the two main programmes of supplemental feeding programme should be maintained.
48.	8.5	The Department of Food will be responsible for production of the required quantities of feeding materials for the programmes.
49.	8.6	CARE have developed an excellent system of communication and dialogue with the State Governments and their local offices which is mainly responsible for the successful

implementation of the school feeding programme. A proper substitute organisation should therefore be developed by the Food & Nutrition Board in the Department of Food by proper strengthening of its headquarters and field office. In order to avoid timely lag the Committee recommend that a Cell be set up immediately in the Department of Food to work out details.

50. 8.6 The Planning Commission should coordinate the overall planning and implementation of the supplemental feeding programmes in the country and its evaluation wherever necessary.

51. 8.7 Since a number of agencies are involved in the successful implementation of the supplemental feeding programmes the Committee recommend that a Coordination Committee consisting of the representatives of the Planning Commission, the Department of Social Welfare, the Department of Education with representatives of the Department of Food as Convenor should be set up immediately for proper coordination and effective implementation of the programme.

Copy of O.M.No.F.15(2)PL.480/72 dated 22nd April, 1972 from the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Govt.of India, New Delhi as corrected vide their Corrigendum of even number dated 29th April, 1972.

SUBJECT:- Committee on Self-Reliance in Supplemental Feeding Programmes.

The Fourth Five Year Plan contemplates that as part of the integrated approach to nutrition, programme of production, processing and supply should support wherever necessary nutrition feeding and distribution schemes in operation. In the supplemental feeding programmes, one of the substantial items of cost is the outlay on food material, presently donated largely by international agencies and overseas institutions. The assistance for supporting feeding programmes, which has been forthcoming from CARE and similar institutions have been provided with the ultimate objective of transferring these operations to Government of India and States as and when local food resources become sufficient for deployment for nutrition feeding programmes While such aid is welcome, no national programme of supplemental feeding can be conceived as a viable proposition unless endeavour from within the country can replace gradually such assistance over a period of time.

2. Among the most important recent developments in regard to food and nutrition in the country is the break-through in agriculture which, even if its significance has been confined to wheat shows signs of similar promise in other foodgrains. The Government of India consider that the commodities aid for supplementary feeding programmes should be phased out within the next two years i.e. March, 1974.

Accordingly they have decided to constitute a Committee with the following members to prepare a detailed programme of achieving self-reliance in regard to commodity and other assistance that is being received for supplementary feeding programmes:-

1. Shri M.G.Kaul, Additional Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs.	Chairman
2. Shri S.Krishnaswami, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs.	Member.
3. Shri J.B.Srivastava, Director, General Health Services.	"
4. Shri T.R.Jayaraman, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education.	"
5. Shri K.V.Natarajan, Chief, Nutrition and Social Planning), Planning Commission.	"

P.T.O.

6. Shri O.K.Moorthy, Director, Department of Social Welfare. — Member.

7. Secretary, Department of Education, Tamil Nadu. — "

8. Secretary, Department of School Edun. Kerala. — "

9. Secretary, Department of Education, U.P. — "

10. Secretary, Department of Tribal Welfare, M.P. — "

11. Representative of Expenditure Finance to be nominated by Secretary Expenditure. — "

12. Shri G.C.N.Chahal, Joint Secretary, Food. — Member-Secretary.

3. The terms of reference of the Committee will be:-

(i) An examination of the existing production, import, transport, storage, preparation and distribution of supplementary feeding material utilised in feeding programmes of Government of India and State Govts.

(ii) Drawing up of a phased programme of ending gifts of food commodities received from abroad for feeding programmes with a view to build up self-reliance by 1974-75;

(iii) In the light of availability of locally produced supplementary feeding material, extension of feeding network for pre-school children and school children for areas still not covered by such programmes, especially the border States;

(iv) Preparation of a detailed plan of organising the production and distribution in regard to local food material such as Balahar, weaning foods and protein isolate toned milk;

(v) Earmarking of specific responsibility to Ministries in Government of India of each of the tasks of production, transportation, distribution and supervision of these operations in the field and substituti of the network of distribution of CARE and similar authorities;

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(vi) Making specific recommendations for recruitment, selection, training and equipment of staff and other organisational machinery for the purpose; and

(vii) Identifying the raw materials required for the production of supplementary food material such as bulgar wheat, maize, soyabean or groundnut flour and Bengal gram and to recommend specific formulations and preparations for meeting nutritional requirements of target groups so that they could be procured and processed by appropriate agencies and distributed to sustain the feeding programmes.

4. The Committee shall undertake tours necessary to obtain firsthand information from State Governments and other agencies in connection with their work. No special remuneration will be paid for the membership of the Committee. The members will however be entitled to draw T.A./D.A. etc., for the journey undertaken by them in connection with this assignment in accordance with the rules applicable to them.

5. The Committee may set up such sub-committees or Groups as may be necessary for detailed examination on any of the aspects of the terms of reference.

The Committee will devise its own procedures and submit its report to Govt.of India within six months from the date of this office Memorandum.

6. The Secretariat of the Committee shall be located in the Food Department and expenditures connected with the work of the Committee shall be debited to that Ministry's budget.

G.C.N.Chahal,
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India
and Member-Secretary,
Committee on Self-Reliance.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA/BHARAT SARKAR
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE/KRISHI MANTRALAYA
(Department of Food)/(Khadya Vibhag)

D.O.No.3/16/72-TECH-I NEW DELHI-1, the 12th May'72

Dear Shri

You are already aware that a number of supplemental feeding programmes are in operation in the country, of which the 2 main feeding programmes are the special nutrition programmes sponsored by the Social Welfare Department of the Government of India and the school feeding programmes. You are also aware that the food material for the school feeding programme is mainly being supplied by CARE authorities and to some extent by other voluntary agencies. Under the present arrangement for supply of food materials by CARE, the cost of the food commodities and shipping charges are borne by CARE and the State Governments have to meet the expenditure on clearance of food consignments from ports, transportation by rail and road and on storage, distribution, cooking and serving of meals. The State Governments have also to meet the expenditure on CARE costs in New York on packing, labelling of food consignments etc. and on the CARE cost in India on pay and allowances of Indian personnel and maintenance cost of the CARE local office at the State capital under an American Administrator.

In view of the recent breakthrough in food production the Government of India are now keen to ensure that our dependence on food gifts is reduced gradually and that ways and means should be devised to achieve self-reliance in the matter of food for school feeding programmes. The State Government will no doubt appreciate that any programme of supplemental feeding of children for raising the nutritional status of the people cannot be sustained on a long-term basis by free supplies of food commodities. This programme was started with the ultimate objective of transferring the operations to the Government of India and the States as and when local food resources become sufficient for deployment for nutrition feeding programmes. The Government of India have, therefore, come to the conclusion that it is desirable that the free supply of food materials for supplemental feeding programmes by foreign voluntary agencies should be phased out, as early as possible, say within the next 2 years, that is by the end of the current Fourth Plan.

P.T.O.

With this objective in view, the Government of India have set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri M.G. Kaul, Additional Secretary in the Department of Economic Affairs as Chairman and consisting of representatives from the concerned departments and the State Governments. A copy of the Memorandum issued by the Government of India in this connection indicating the constitution of the Committee and its terms of reference is enclosed.

I am writing this letter to seek the co-operation and assistance of the State Government in completing the task assigned to the Committee. As a first step, we would like to have factual data and information on the points listed in the Annexure to this letter. I shall be grateful if you could kindly get the requisite information on these points, as early as possible, and send it to me by name latest by 15th June, 72.

In this connection, it would be extremely useful if you could nominate one senior officer concerned with the subject in the State Government with whom we could correspond direct and who could liase with us for discussions and other matters.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(G.C.N.Chahal)

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Points on which information is required from the State Governments.

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1. The number of beneficiaries at present and the estimated number to be covered by the end of 1972-73 in the State under each of the following feeding programmes:

   a) School feeding programme assisted by CARE;

   b) other programmes assisted by other foreign voluntary agencies, if any;

   c) feeding programmes taken up by the State Govt., if any, without assistance from any voluntary agency.

2. The projections of the State Governments in regard to the 3 points mentioned above for the last year of the Fourth Plan and for the period of the 5th Plan.

3. Estimated administrative and other expenditure to be incurred by the State Govt. during 1972-73 on each of the above 3 categories of feeding programmes.

4. The detailed arrangements for storage, transportation, preparation and distribution of commodities received for the school feeding programme assisted by CARE that exist in the State.

5. The details of the existing organisational set up in the State in regard to the feeding programmes assisted by CARE.

6. The details of the organisation in the State which the CARE have got, indicating how their activities are coordinated with those of the State Government in the supplemental feeding programmes.

7. Food material at present being used in the supplemental feeding programmes and suggestions if any for their modification or substitution.

8. The locally produced material, if any, already being used in the feeding programmes. If not, the views of the State Govt. on the following points may be indicated:

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a) locally produced material that could be utilised for the feeding programmes;

b) availability of such local commodities and arrangements contemplated for procurement, storage, transportation and distribution thereof.

9. The views of the State Govt. as to how best to organise these feeding programmes in the State without assistance from CARE or other foreign voluntary agencies please indicate in this regard detailed arrangement visualised in regard to procurement of raw materials, storage, distribution, organisational set-up, recruitment, selection, training equipment, etc.

10. Activities other than feeding programmes in the State in which CARE is engaged, indicating the details of the same, and how the expenditure is being met.

11. Any other data or information which the State Government consider would be useful with reference to the terms of reference of the Committee.

DATA RECEIVED FROM STATE GOVERNMENTS/UNION TERITORIES

Sl. No.	Name of State	Coverage			Estimated expenditure during 1972-73 by State Government.
		Present	1973-74	Proposed 5th Plan (1978-79)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,06,613	Not indicated	Not indicated	Rs. 30 lakhs

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Arrangements for storage, transportation, preparation and distribution in the State	The existing organisational set up	Views of the State Government as to how best to organise these feeding programmes without foreign assistance.	Remarks
7	8	9	10
The food commodities are received at the Madras Port by the Food Corporation of India and are stored there in the FCI godowns. On receipt of despatch instructions from the CARE Administrator, the FCI arranges transportation by rail to the Secretary of Zila Parishad as per despatch advice on freight-to -pay basis. The Commodities are stored in the district godowns from where the Zila Parishads issue the commodities to the Panchayat Samities. These are stored in the Panchayat godowns, from where the Block Development Officer issues these to the Headmasters of the feeding centres once a month. The Headmaster keeps the stores for one month in the school guilding.	There is a Special Officer (Mid-day Meals) under the Director of Public Instruction who is overall incharge of the Scheme. At the district level, Secretary of the Zila Parishad assisted by Dy. Secretary is responsible for this programme. The Block Development Officer is in charge of the scheme at the block level and Headmaster of the school is responsible for the proper accounting of the food commodities and feeding of children at the feeding centres. The programme is supervised by the District Educational Officer, Gazetted Inspectors and Deputy Inspector of Schools who visit the feeding centres regularly. In the case of misuse and shortages, the Officers concerned are to be held responsibile and the ctual cost of the food commodities are to be recovered from them besides instituting suitable disciplinary action.	The scheme can be continued without any foreign assistance if funds are made available at Rs. 100/- per child per year.	There is no supplementary feeding programme in the State besides CARE programme.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Haryana	3,80,000 (Primary school children	4,00,000	5,25,000	Rs.15.50 lakhs

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7	8	9	10
The food commodities are transported from Bombay by FCI by rail on freight-to -pay basis to different Block Education Officers as per despatch instructions issued by CARE, Haryana. These are stored in the block godowns or in the godowns taken on rent at the level. The Block Education Officer supplies the commodities to the teachers of rural schools. These are kept in the school or some other place in the village. The daily preparation is done in the school with the help of local community under the supervision of school teachers.	The programme is under overall charge of Secretary (Education) through Director of Public Instructions. One of the Deputy Directors is designated (parti-time) as Special Officer for this programme. One Assistant and one clerk are the only two whole-time officials. At the district level it is the responsibility of the District Education Officer and at the block level that of the Block Education Officers who implement programme and are responsibile for storage, issues to the schools, progress reports etc. In the schools, preparation and distribution is done through the teachers.	i) The State Government feels that stopping the CARE supplies at one time may hamper the efficiency of the programme and therefore it would be better if CARE assistance is phased out in such a manner that Government puts the local food for 20% of beneficiaries each year, commencing from the first year of the Fifth Plan, so that the phase over is completed during the 5th Plan period. The increased beneficiaries should be covered by the Government in addition to 20% CARE beneficiaries. ii) The State Government has proposed the setting up of a Special cell with a Deputy Director incharge under the DPI assisted by one Assistant Director and the necessary compliment of subordinate staff. There will be field units for each of the districts of the State, one clerk and one chowkidar for each of the 81 blocks and one Class IV for each school. The local CARE officials are proposed to be recruited against these posts.	

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1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Himachal Pradesh (under Special Nutrition Programme).	i) 1500 in urban centres assisted by CARE) ii) 10,000 in T.D. Blocks (Not assisted by CARE) iii) Some women and children feeding in 21 ANP blocks.	-	3.4 lahs beneficiaries, under Education Directorate and 27,000 under Welfare Directorate. Involving total outlay of Rs. 1.7 crores and Rs. 20 lakhs, respectively.	Rs. 9.5 lakhs
4.	Jammu & Kashmir (Under Special Nutrition Programme).	7000 pre-school children	25,000	1 lakh beneficiaries	Rs. 11.12 lakhs

Contd...6

7	8	9	10
The CARE assisted programme covers only 9 urban centres around Simla, for which CARE Haryana has supplied about 600 bags of CSM and 800 cartons of salad oil. CARE has not been allowed in T.D. blocks. There is problem of storage and transportation in view of hilly terrain and inaccessibility of far-flung areas.	Secretary (Education) and Welfare is overall, responsible through the Director of Social Welfare and the Director of Education. There is a Special Officer for Nutrition feeding assisted by the necessary subordinate staff. For extension of programme, it would be necessary to have one official in each of the 10 districts.	Transportation, storage and cooking etc. is difficult because about half of the Pradesh remain cut of during rains and is also snowbound during winter. The State Government feels that food to be served should be in the processed form preferably ready-eat and capable of storage for more than 6 months. In view of the difficult terrain, the cost of transportation is sometimes more than the cost of food material and this aspect should also be kept in view and funds provided accordingly. According to State Government the cost per beneficiery per day would be about 32 to 33 paise.	
The specific arrangements relating to transportation storage etc. have not been indicated by the State Government.	Not indicated by the State Government.	Milk is being given to the preschool children under SNP. Soyabean is a local produce and is contemplated to be introduced in the form of biscuits, or any other suitable substitute for milk.	The State Govt. feels that the ceiling of 18 paise & 25 paise per child and per mother under the SNP for food needs enhancement as preparation of local food costs more than ceiling fixed by the Govt. of India.

7	8	9	10
Care food articles are received at Cochin port, cleared by the Education Deptt. and transported by road to the Central Depot at Cochin (located in a godown owned by the State Government storage capacity 6000 tonnes) and to the warehouses of State Warehousing Corporation. The Central Depot is incharge of a Depot Officer assisted by other staff. Supplies are made from these points on monthly basis to sub depots under the charge of Asstt. Educational Officers. The sub-depots are located in office buildings or nearby schools or hired godowns or warehouses of State or Central warehousing Corporation. A Storekeeper -cum-clerk is allowed to each Assistant Educational Officer. From Sub-depots, 25 days requirements are supplied to schools at a time. These stored in school or in the house of Headmaster or Asstt. Teacher etc. Transport is generally by road through contractors. Kitchen facilities are provided in most of the schools. Food is served during noon-interval. Preparation is done by cook on payment of certain honorarium.	The Director of Public Instruction is in over all charge of the school feeding programme. He is assisted by the Senior Administrative Assistant who is Liaison Officer between Education Deptt. & CARE Admn. and is responsible for running of the programme. The Distt. Education Officers are in over-all charge at the district level and the Asstt. Education Officer at the sub-district level. The Head of the school is in full charge at the school level. The nutrition programme of the development Deptt. is in over-all charge of Div. Commissioner, assisted by Asstt. Dir.: Commissioner (AN) A special Officer has been appointed by State Govt. with a separate organisation for arranging storage, transportation distribution etc. At the regional level three Regional Women's Welfare Officer and at the Block level, the B.D.O, Extension Officers/ Mukhya Sevika etc. look after the programme. The Health Deptt.'s programme is supervised by Health visitors/ [illegible]	The State Government feel that it would be possible to run the programme without CARE assistance in so far as storage and distribution is concerned. The State Government has evolved a substitute consisting of locally available material such as tapioca, groundnut and wheat which can be used. But the question of financing procurement of raw material and processing by industrial units will pose a problem to the State Govt. who will not be in a position to undertake any financial commitment in this regard. The State Govt. feel that a programme of this magnitude cannot be taken over by any State Govt. at short notice and it would be in the national interest for Govt. of India to finance the entire programme of procuring and manufacturing the substitute material otherwise * down The Central Govt. later may gradually share its responsiblity with the State Government.	* the programme may be slowed

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	i) School feeding programme	21.40 lakhs	22.50 lakhs	25.00 lakhs	Rs.65.45 lakhs
	ii) Nutrition Programme of Development Department	1.78 lakhs	2.27 lakhs	3.87 lakhs	Rs.16.52 lakhs (including for other components of Nutrition programme)
	iii) Pre-school feeding under Health Department.	1.54 lakhs	2.00 lakhs	2.00 lakhs	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
	Total under CARE assisted programme	24.72 lakhs	26.77 lakhs	30.87 lakhs	Rs.89.97 lakhs
	iv) Special Nutrition Programme assisted by Govt. of India	1.12 "	2.00 "	Not indicated	Rs.100 lakhs (to be reimbursed by Govt. of India)

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1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Madhya Pradesh	6,18,000 (under CARE) 3,31,000 under SNP.	7.50 lakhs beneficiaries under CARE assisted programme	Not yet decided.	Rs.40.12 lakhs for CARE assisted programme and Rs.75 lakhs for SNP.

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In view of ac-ute shortage of storage accommodation in tribal areas, a programme for of 38 godowns was taken up with the help of CARE and USAID. In 1968-69 Godowns at 28 of the 38 places have been constructed and are used for the programme. But these do not meet the storage requirement of the centres which remain cut off for over 5 months during monsoon. For such centres the State has 640 pay and supply centres covering over 8067 feeding centres. These pay-cum-supply centres store stocks and supply to feeding centres from time to time.

The State Government have sent proposals to the Education Ministry for assistance to construct small godowns at least 500 places. At present at most of the places stocks are stored in school building or in kucha hutments wherever available.

Transportation is by trucks to godowns, block headquarters and supply centres. To the interior feeding centres the supplies are carried by bullock carts, Headload or Kanwar.

Teacher incharge is responsibile for preparation of food and its distribution and at some places local contribution in the shape of free labour is also received.

Secretary, Tribal and Harijan Welfare, is overall incharge through Director. The staff provided by the Department for various developmental programmes are utilised for this programme also. But 6 Areas Organisers and 32 accountants have been exclusively sanctioned for the mid-day meals programme.

The State Government has welcomd the proposal to swtich over to local or indenous food but require collection of basic details before a detailed proposal is prepared.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Maharashtra	1.80 lakhs under SNP and 1.98 lakhs under SFP.	3.8 lakhs under SNP and 2.98 under SFP.	7.5 lakhs under SNP and 5 lakhs under SFP.	Rs.105 lakhs under SNP and Rs.21.51 lakhs under SFP.

450

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Contd...12

7	8	9	10
The storage facilities are arranged with the FCI and transportation of the CARE food material has been entrusted to a cooperative society at Bombay. Preparation and distribution is done through the school teachers of selected centres or done through a cook.	The State Government feels that the feeding programmes can conveniently be attended to without assistance from CARE, by manufacturing nutrition food like Balahar at 4 different central kitchens located in the 4 Revenue Divisions of the State. After processing storage can be arranged at of the district godowns of ZilaPrishad or in the Civil Supplies godown. The scheme is being implemented through the Zila Parished and Panchayat Samitis under the overall supervision of RDD.	No separate organisation is contemplated by the State Government in the event of foreign assistance being withdrawn, but for implementation at the field level, separate staff is considered necessary. At the supervisory level the Planning Officer of the Zila Parishad level and the B.D.O's in Panchayat Samities will be incharge of the programme. The State Government considers it necessary to associate women worker for preparation of food who will be paid an honorium of at least Rs.60 to 70 per month. Some of these women and some of the members of the Mahila Mandals are proposed to be trained for about one month in the nearest Home Science wing of the District.	

Contd...13

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Mysore	12 Lakhs	-	Increase in number of beneficieries by gradual progress.	Rs.40 lakhs.

Contd.. 14

451

457

933

7	8	9	10
The Food stuffs are brought by lorries from the port to a Central godown located near Bangalore city, from where these are transported to taluka level godowns also by lorries. A private agency is engaged for transportation of food articles on contract basis. The State Government proposes to construct taluka level godowns and also proposes to expand the Central Godown. No arrangement for distribution has been indicated.	The programme is under the overall charges of a Joint Director of Public Instructions who is assisted by the Senior Assistant Director for Mid-day meals, who is the whole time officer for school feeding programme in the State. The District Deputy Directors of Public Instructions are responsible for the effective implementation at the district level and Assistant Educational Officer at the taluka level. The feeding centres are attached to the Schools where the Headmasters look after the preparation and distribution.	The State Government have stated that according to a study made it would cost the Exchequer about Rs.52/- to Rs.75/- per annum per child to prevent malnutrition in the Nation. No separate organisation has been indicated by the State Govt. in the event of winding up CARE's operations but it has been mentioned that the entire cost of inputs of the locally available foodstuffs, for replacing the CARE food materials, estimated to be to the extent of Rs.8 Crores; would have to be borne by the Government of India. 'Balahar' is presently being used in feeding programme and is liked by children. Local food stuffs, like Ragi, Jowar and Rice, which constitute staple food, could be procured locally and well used in preparation of local dishes to serve as nutrient food.	

Contd...15

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
9.	Nagaland	The State Government as stated that only Special Nutrition Programme is in operation for which they are purchasing food material through suppliers according to local conditions. No other details have been given by the State Govt.			
10.	Orissa	9,075,00 as under:- School feeding 5,05,000 Pre-school feeding 1,16,000 S.N.P. 2,86,500	Not indicated		For 1973-74 Rs. 1.51 crores and for the 5th Five Year Plan period Rs. 7.51 crores.

Contd..16

452

935

7

The CARE food stuffs are transported from the port to the district rail head by rail and are stored in the district godowns, from where these are transported by trucks to block headquarters andfrom there to the centres either by trucks or bullock carts or by van loads or head loads-sometimes in the block jeep where such facility is available.

Godown facilities are very poor. Godowns are available in some districts and in some districts houses are rented for storage. There are also godowns at block headquarters but not rat-proof. The State Govt. feels that the present arrangements are not satisfactory and there is a need to construct proper godowns both at district and block headquarters.

There is no mention about the preparation and distribution of food in the school feeding programme, except that in the tribal areas the existing block staff looks after distribution to the centres and Mahila Samiti Secretary, School teacher, Lady VLWs are associated in the distribution of food to the beneficieries.

8

The State Government has decided to introduce local food in tribal areas for one or two days in a week in place of CARE food stuffs.

The State Government has sanctioned 2 posts of Special Officers at the State Headquarters for the supervision of the programme and 13 posts of Special Officers (1 for each district) for smooth management and distribution of food-stuffs to the blocks. In the tribal areas the existing block staff are looking after distribution of food to the centres and Mahila Samitis Secretaries, school teachers, lady VLWs are associated in the distribution of foods to the beneficiaries.

The State Government has emphasized that due to recurring natural calamities such as flood, cyclone and drought, there is difficulty of procurement and supply of local foodstuffs to run the feeding programme without interruption unless the State Centre helps the State in the matter. What type of help is required from the Centre has not been spelled out.

Contd..17

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Rajasthan	4 lakhs	6 lakhs	8.50 lakhs	Expenditure for 1972-73 not indicated but for 1973-74 Rs.40 lakhs.

Contd..18

453

452

93

7	8	9	10
There is no mention how the CARE food stuffs are transported from the port to the district headquarters. These are presumably received by rail as in the case of other States. At the district level these arestored in the Warehousing Corporation godowns from where these are taken to Panchayats Samities by truck and are stored there in Panchayat Samiti godowns. From Panchayat Samities to the school premises the food stuffs are taken by locally available means e.g. bullock cart, trucks, tractors, jeeps etc. Preparation of meals is being done by the teachers of the schools with the assistance of students in the interval of in crafts period.	There is an Assistant Director of the rank of Inspector of Schools at the State Headquarters. The Dy. District Development Officer-cum-Secretary, Zila Parishad is responsibile at the district level and vikas Adhikari at the Panchyat Samiti level. The Head-master/teacher incharge is responsibile at the school level. For alternative arrangements the State Govt. have indicated that one Deputy Director assisted by one Assistant Director, one Accounts Officer and one Office Supdt. with suitable clerical/accounts staff for Office/accounts work are necessary There are proposed to be 13 Supervisors for inspecting all the feeding centres at the rate of one Supervisor for the Panchayat Samitis of two districts.	The State Governments have stated that central purchase of commodities by the State Govt. may impose some difficulty as commodities available in the State are not suitable for a complete nutritious pre-cooked food. Purchase of food commodities by placing fund at the disposal of Vikas Adhikari may also pose different problems and there are chances of the scheme transferring itself into nearly a cash grant to Village Panchayat with no means of adequate check on utilisation. The State Govt. has therefore suggested procurement and processing by the Central Govt. and distributing the foodstuffs to the State Govt. as is being done by the CARE. The State Govts. finances do not permit expenditure on large scale for feeding programmes and village Panchayat do not have sufficient resources to finance this. The Govt. of India will therefore have to provide sufficient funds to the State Government.	

Contd...19

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Tripura	2,500	Not indicated	Not indicated	Rs.28,000/-

Contd. 20

954

939

7	8	9	10
The State Government has taken up both long term and short term programmes of supplying mid-day meals to the pre-primary schools under the former scheme the laying out of the Horticultural Gardens, Excavation of tank for fishery, procurement of paddy land etc. for production of food has been envisaged. Under the later the benefits of the Special Nutrition Scheme as drawn up by the Social & Tribal Welfare Development are being extended to pre-schools.			The State Government want help of CARE for supplying Iron-angle posts , Bended wire, pumping set for Horticultural gardens, G.C.I sheets and Tubular Trass for construction of Storage Godown and vehicle for transport of meal items to pre-schools.

Contd...21

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Uttar Pradesh	13.35 Lakhs	13.35 Lakhs	24.35 Lakhs	Rs.84.078 lakh

Contd..22

941

455

459

7	8	9	10
The food commodities are handled by FCI and despatched to the respective District Inspectors of Schools on freight-to-pay basis. From the railhead to the district godown transportation is done through a contractor. From the district godown the material is sent to various centre schools and from there to the respective schools. The meal is prepared under the supervision of the Headmaster by a part-time cook in each school. Charges are paid on a subsidised basis to the institution concerned.	At State level, District Youth Welfare Officer looks after this work in addition to his own duties. He is assisted by three officials. There are two drivers at Region level, 11 store-keepers and 30 chowkidars at the district level and a part-time cook for school level.	Getting food cooked at the school is cumbersome process and the State Govt. is experimenting with a Central Kitchen for Municipal schools in Mirzapur town. The State Govt. feels that it would be better and more efficient to operate the programme if only one type of commodity is used. This should preferably in powder form so that sev, mattari and other cookies are easily prepared. Favours serving of ready-to eat snacks or preparations like Balahar, the processing of which can done by the FCI. There is also need for strengthening the organisational set up at the State and District levels, for which State Government have proposed creation of 20 additional posts.	i) The scheme is at present running in selected schools in 30 out of 54 districts of the State. The present over: head expenditure on transportation, administration, cooking etc. is about Rs.84 lakhs per year, excluding the cost of food commodities estimated at more than Rs.4 crores received as gift from CARE. It will involve a colossal expenditure to expand the scheme to all educational institutions in all the 54 districts of the State. ii) No locally produced material is being used in the feeding programme at present.

Contd. ..23

2	3	4	5	6
1 West Bengal	1,16,738 -Under city programme in Calcutta (CARE-assisted)	2,00,000	2,60,000	Rs.16,55,000
	10,00,000 -Rural Child Nutrition Programme (CARE-assisted)	11,20,510 (The additional beneficiaries are proposed to be fed with Central Assistance).	16,00,000	Rs.35,00,000
	2,00,000 Feed the Children Aid Programme. (assisted by Protestant Churches of West Germany through their agency CASA).	2,00,000	No expension anticipated.	Rs. 1,50,000
				Rs.53,05,000

Expenditure in respect of 10,00,000 beneficiaries is met by Relief & Welfare Department out of their Famine Relief Budget. Expenditure in respect of additional beneficiaries is anticipated to be borne by the Government of India, Ministry of Education.

	2,73,711-Under Special Nutrition Programme (assisted by CARE)	5,45,000	9,75,000	Rs.2,07,970

Contd..24

7	8	9	10
For City Programme, the food material is supplied by CARE to the Modern Bakeries, who bakes milk bread and distributes them to the beneficiaries. For Rural Programme, the food material is supplied to the District Inspector of Schools through road transport or by rail as is convenient. The material is stored in district godown and then sent to zonal godown as per requirement. Schools collected the material from zonal godowns, prepare food in schools and distribute to the beneficiaries.	School Feeding Programme (rural areas) is adminis-terred by Relief & Welfare Department while other feeding programmes by Education Department of the State Government. D.D.P.I.(R&W) is incharge of CARE. There is a Special Officer in W.B.E.S at the H.Q. assisted by subordinate staff. Distt. Inspectors of Schools are incharge of the programme at the district level. In the 15 district there are 15 Assistant Inspectors of Schools, 24. School Meal Officers, 14 Clerk/Typists and 15 peons.	There is a proposal to replace bulgar wheat CSM & Salad Oil by Balahar in city programme. Balahar is proposed by Government of India for rural programme also. Execution of the programme is expected to continue as is being done now. The State Directorate of Social Welfare has suggested that Modern Bakeries Ltd., should undertake production of high protein biscuits at low cost for S.N.P.	

Contd..25

UNION TERRITORIES

1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	18,400 (covers all school going primary and middle classes children.)	19,768	27,528	[illegible]
2.	Arunachal Pradesh.	The U.T. has intimated that it has no feeding programme and has also not made any recommendations/views.			

Contd...26.

7	8	9	10
Children are provided with nutritious snacks @ 20 paise per day. Some local produce such as beaten rice, sugarcane, banana, pineapple etc. are being given in some of the outlying schools. These local commodities are being supplied by contractors, and their procurement, storage and transporation is being done also by contractors. Distribution is being done by schools.	N I L	The present supply of snacks is proposed to be replaced with Balahar, as an experimental measure which will be continued if it is liked by students. Locally produced material can be utilised only in the outlying areas where the number of students is less, but not possible for the H.Q. area. If Balahar scheme is successful, its local manufacture will help savings in expenditure on shipment, freight arrangement for storage and save time and correspondence required for procurement etc.	The Islands are not covered under CARE assisted programme. The entire expenditure is at present being met by Central Government.

(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
[illegible],000	12,000 school children 450 pre-school children	52,000 - school children. 38,000 pre-school children.	Rs.1,02,750

P.T.O

Only milk is supplied to children. Milk powder received from CARE is bottled and distributed to schools by the milk plant on payment of 5 paise per bottle for urban schools and @ 8 paise for rural schools. Further distribution amongst students is made by schools concerned.	No separate organisation has been set up. This work is being done by the existing staff in Education Deptt.	The U.T. Admn. feels that it is not possible to cook and supply mid-day meals to children in the schools, because this affects adversely the efficiency of the schools. The substitute food to be served should be in the processed form, perferably ready-to-eat which can be distributed in packets.	The supply of existing indigenou[s] materials will cos[t] about 40 paise per head per day. The replacement of existing programme will cost nearly an additional amount of Rs.7 lak[hs] per annum.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	2,734 under S.N.P in 22 tribal feeding Centres.	-	-	Rs. 2.19 lakhs

9.49

(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)
The locally produced material and milk are being used. Local commodities are purchased from local merchant and milk powder from the Amul Plant from Ahmedabad, which is received by rail.	Nil	To increase the number of beneficiaries, intensive drive is needed. Procurement of supplies can be from the local area only, but distribution agency should be blockwise.	The Union Territory is not getting any assistance from CARE or any other foreign agency.

(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5. Delhi (Assisted by C.R.S).	31,261	Not indicated	Not mentioned	Rs. 1.46 lakhs

P.T.O.

450

951

460

…lk is supplied by Cl… and stored in a central place where there are two chowkidars - one for day and one for night. Milk is prepared and distributed at the school level.	One Assistant Director of Education with a supervisory and a U.D.C looks after the scheme. Supervisor is responsibile for operational aspects and maintenance of accounts and stock registers etc. and keeps liaison with CRS.	Milk powder supplied by CRS is used. Locally produced material like Dalya, Atta, vegetables, sugar, chana, ghee can be used. These can be utilisel if Central kitchens are in operation. One kitchen can cater to about 10,000 children. Each Central kitchen will cost Rs.5 lakhs and will be manned by 16 cooks, 16 labourers, one store-keeper, one Accontant, one Supervisor and one distributor, and also two vans with two drivers and two cleaners. If more than one kitchen are required, necessary staff at H.Q. will also be required.	Only 31,261 out of 3.5 lakhs students of middle and Hr. Secondary schools are at present covered - in addition to N.D.M.C and DMC arrangements for primary schools. 50 Central kitchens will be required for covering all students.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu.	7,000	9,000	Not mentioned	Rs. 2 lakhs

P.T.O

461

953

(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
The daily mid-day meal generally consists of a loaf of bread and a banana or a cup of milk and a loaf of bread according to local availability and conditions of supply. The suppliers makes arrangements for supply daily to the schools directly storage arrangements are not felt necessary. School, headmaster/teacher distributes the mid-day meals at the time of interval.	Nil	Present arrangements are considered satisfactory.	The feeding is not assisted by CARE.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7.	Laccadives Islands.	6,320 (All children in pre-primary, primary and middle schools are covered under free mid-day meals programme).	6,585	8910	Rs. 2 lakhs

P.T.O

462

955

(8)	(9)	(10)
The students are supplied with rice and curry. The islands are lying scattered and supplies are brought from the main land. The locally produced material used in the programme is coconut only.		Children in pre-primary, primary and middle schools (standards I to VII) are all given free mid-day meals meeting the expenditure under Non-Plan sector of Education Directorate. The programme is not assisted by any foreign agency.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
8.	Pondicherry	(i) School feeding 38,500 under CARE assistance.	41,500	41,500	Rs. 9 lakhs
		2,600 school feeding without any assistance.	2,[illegible]00	3,600	..
		(ii) Pre-school & Balwadi 800 under CARE 850-without any assistance	3,500	9,750	Rs. 1.05 lakhs
		(iii) Under S.N.P 11,700	1[illegible],000	25,000	Rs. 8.80 lakhs

P.T.O

[illegible] commodities are stored in godown of Tamil Nadu Govt. at Madras and from there transported through a private Roadways to Deputy Inspectors of Schools at Pondicherry and Karaikal. Preparation of food in school canteens by cooks engaged for this purpose, under supervision of schools Headmaster 226 schools out of 450 have cooking arrangements: others are served by these 226 schools. CASA goods are stored in Govt. Girls Hostel at Pondicherry, from where monthly supplies are issued.	School feeding programme through the Dist. Educational Officers of respective regions and Dy. Inspectors of Zones. CASA assisted programme being implemented through Social Welfare Organisor of Harijan & Welfare Directorate.	The existing organisational set up can be made responsibile in the event of CARE assistance being withdrawn, but it will cost more - almost twice the present expenditure. Locally produced material - rice and groceries - can be used and are being used twice a week; on other three days CARE food is used. Vitaminised bread, milk, cereals and pulses may also be used. These are being used under S.N.P.	The coverage under the feeding programme in the Union Territory is almost 100% for boys 90% for girls upto primary classes in Govt. and Municipal Schools.

ANNEXURE-LII

Coverage of Mid-day Meals Programme in schools during the years 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Figures in lakhs

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of beneficiaries during 1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.36	8.16	8.46	10.42
2.	Bihar	4.00	4.00	-	-
3.	Gujarat	2.11	2.59	3.65	3.65
4.	Haryana	1.83	3.37	3.37	3.27
5.	Kerala	20.09	20.84	21.00	17.86
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4.90	5.60	6.40	6.40
7.	Maharashtra	1.50	3.60	4.72	2.00
8.	Mysore	17.21	12.00	12.00	12.75
9.	Orissa	7.16	8.16	8.16	7.46
10.	Punjab	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.85
11.	Rajasthan	2.00	3.00	5.97	4.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	18.67	18.67	18.67	10.83
13.	Uttar Pradesh	6.50	6.50	11.50	16.00
14.	West Bengal	8.39	11.00	11.03	11.30
	Union Territories				
15.	Delhi Administration	0.23	0.21	0.22	-
16.	Pondicherry	0.40	0.44	0.47	0.40
	Total:	106.21*	112.06*	119.48*	110.19

*This includes figures for Dadra and Nagarhaveli; and Goa, Daman and Diu.

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Annexure-V
(para 2.8)

STATEMENT SHOWING COVERAGE UNDER SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME AS REPORTED UPTO 15-3-1973

S.No.	Name of State/U.T.	Coverage			Remarks
		Urban areas	Tribal areas	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75,500	1,39,116	2,14,616	
2.	Assam	38,616	64,780	1,03,396	
3.	Bihar	75,000	1,75,000	2,50,000	
4.	Gujarat	84,660	1,53,336	2,37,996	
5.	Haryana	13,994	-	13,994	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,891	8,048	9,939	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8,012	-	8,012	
8.	Kerala	95,201	51,377	1,46,578	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,03,330	2,58,873	3,62,203	
10.	Maharashtra	1,34,143	2,24,670	3,58,813	
11.	Manipur	1,088	10,775	11,863	
12.	Meghalaya	-	10,000	10,000	
13.	Mysore	1,39,982	2,374	1,94,556*	*52,200 beneficiaries covered in Drought affected areas.
14.	Nagaland	-	22,350	22,350	
15.	Orissa	24,318	3,17,750	3,82,268@	@40,200 beneficiaries covered in Drought affected areas.

465

465

196

16.	Punjab	18,856	-	18,856	
17.	Rajasthan	1,40,561	79,597	2,20,158	
18.	Tamil Nadu	2,54,579	6,907	2,61,486	
19.	Tripura	17,310	17,690	40,000 +	+ 45,000 beneficiaries covered in drought affected areas.
20.	Uttar Pradesh	66,779	1,800	68,579	
21.	West Bengal	2,22,903	1,47,339	4,20,242	1,50,000 beneficiaries covered in drought affected areas.
	Total (States)	15,16,723	16,91,782	33,55,905&	& 1,47,400 in droght affected areas.
22.	Andmand & Nicobar Islands	-	2,383	2,383	
23.	Dadra & Nager Haveli	-	4,241	4,241	
24.	Delhi	70,600	-	70,600	
25.	Goa Daman & Dieu	1,199	280	1,479	
26.	L. & A. Islands	-	2,000	2,000	
27.	Pondicherry	12,420	-	12,420	
	Total (U.Ts.)	84,219	8,904	93,128	
	Grand Total	16,00,942	17,00,686	34,49,028$	$ 1,47,400 beneficiaries in droght affected areas.

ANNEXURE-IV

TYPE AND FORM OF FOOD SERVED IN THE STATES

State	Name of Department	Name of Feeding Programme	Food served	Composition	Quantity (ration)	Average No. of Feeding Days (in a year)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Andhra Pradesh	Education	School	Bottled Milk	Milk Powder	1 Oz.	215
			Uppuma	CSM/Balahar Salad Oil	3 oz. ¼ oz.	215
Gujarat	Panchayat & Health	School	Bottled Milk	Milk Powder	1 oz.	200
			Uppuma/ Porridge	Bulgar Salad Oil	3 oz. 1 oz.	200
Haryana	Education	School	Halwa/ Porridge	C.S.M. Salad Oil	2 oz. ¾ oz.	200
	Development		Halwa/ Porridge	C.S.M. Salad Oil	2 oz. ½ oz.	250
Kerala	Education	School	Uppittu	CSM/Balahar Bulgur Salad Oil	1½ oz. 2 oz. ¼ oz.	190
~~Maharashtra~~	~~Education & Social Welfare~~	~~School~~	~~Uppuma~~	CSM Salad Oil	2 oz. ½ oz.	150
	Bombay Municipal Corporation		Bottled Milk Biscuit/ Bun.	Milk Powder Wheat Flour	1 oz. 0.39 oz.	195
Madhya Pradesh	Tribal Welfare	School	Halwa/ Porridge	CSM Bulgur Salad Oil	2 oz. 2 oz. ½ oz.	2200
Mysore	Education	School	Uppittu	CSM/ Balahar Salad Oil	3 oz. ½ oz.	130
			Bottled Milk	Milk Powder	1 oz.	180
			Uppittu	CSM/ Balahar Salad Oil	3 oz. ½ oz.	135

.../2

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Orissa	Panchayat Raj and Community Development	School	Porridge/ Uppuma	CSM Bulgur Salad Oil	2 oz 1 oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	220
Punjab	Education	School	Halwa Salad	CSM Salad	2 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	13
	Education (Chandigarh City Programme)	School	Bottled Milk	Milk Powder	1 oz	200
	Amritsar Municipal Committee	School	Bottled Milk	Milk Powder	1 oz.	200
Rajasthan	Panchayat & Development	School	Halwa	CSM Salad Oil	3 oz 1 oz.	200
Tamil Nadu	Education	School	Uppuma/ Kanji	Bulgur CSM Salad Oil	3.53 oz. (100 grams) 1.06 oz. (30 gms) 0.282 oz. (8 gms)	20
	Pondicherry	School	Uppuma/ Kanji	Bulgur CSM Salad Oil	3.53 oz. (100 gms) 1.06 oz. (30 gms) 0.282 oz. (8 gms)	2
Uttar Pradesh	Education	School	Halwa/ Porridge	CSM Salad Oil	3 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	220
West Bengal	Education	School	Bottled Milk	Milk Powder	1 oz.	175
			Milk Bread	Flour, Milk &Salad Oil	1.3 oz.	
	Relief & Social Welfare	School	Porridge	CSM Bulgur	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2 oz.	160

... showing the Quantity of food imported ... value and the CARE cost to be borne by the State Governments- for 1971-72.

S.No.	Name of State	Quantity of Food (In Million Ibs)	Value of Food (Rs. in crores)	CARE Cost to be borne by State Govts. (In lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	38.9	3.92	* 13.75
2.	Gujarat	15.3	1.7	6.54
3.	Haryana	11.6	1.27	5.49
4.	Kerala	77.9	6.26	16.09
5.	Madhya Pradesh	49.5	4.26	13.73
6.	Maharashtra	6.1.	0.66	6.27
7.	Mysore	57.3	5 .62	17.41
8.	Orissa	28.6.	2 .45	*11.51
9.	Punjab	8.0	0.84	5.07
10.	Rajasthan	20.0	2.10	9.38
11.	Tamil Nadu	61.9	5.00	17.54
12.	Pondicherry	1.5	0.12	0.43
13.	Uttar Pradesh	43.2	4.22	14.26
14	West Bengal	37.5	2.83	17.70
		457.3.	41.31	155.17

* Includes CARE Administrative budget for non-school programme also.

Annexure-VIII
(para 2.20)

MID-DAY MEALS PROGRAMME

Statement showing Funds Provided by the States under Plan and Non-Plan to meet the administrative and transport cost on the School mid-day meals programme during 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (Rupees in Lakhs)

S.No. State	Plan Provision 1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Non-Plan Provision 1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1. Andhra Pradesh	-	3.75	5.40	19.80	30.00	30.00	33.78	30.00
2. Gujarat	-	-	-	-	8.86	11.17	11.26	12.00
3. Haryana	10.00	-	-	0.37	-	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Kerala	1.40	3.30	4.00	4.00	59.03	58.19	59.98	59.95
5. Madhya Pradesh	23.25	29.00	39.60	40.12	-	-	-	-
6. Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	12.10	12.10	10.01	10.01
7. Mysore	-	-	-	-	40.94	40.00	40.00	40.00
8. Orissa	-	-	-	2.76	27.50	20.00	24.00	24.11
9. Punjab	-	-	-	0.46	7.00	9.60	14.00	15.05
10. Rajasthan	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	4.28	7.50	12.00	15.82
11. Tamil Nadu	8.03	20.66	32.11	42.59	195.00	196.00	195.00	162.89
12. Uttar Pradesh	-	30.00	30.25	34.83	34.53	38.00	54.22	58.48
13. West Bengal	3.11	1.83	5.00	10.00	23.94	23.15	27.00	43.70
14. Chandigarh	-	-	-	1.06	-	-	-	-
15. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	0.95	0.80	0.80	1.00
16. Delhi	-	-	-	7.64	1.00	0.75	0.80	12.40

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	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
17. Goa, Damand & Dieu	0.25	1.00	1.00	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
18. Pondicherry	0.50	0.77	1.03	1.25	7.00	7.57	7.31	6.60
Total	75.04	114.81	126.89	174.88	462.63	475.33	502.66	502.51

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ANNEXURE ~~VI~~ IX
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CARE's U.S. & Indian Staff in Various States

ANDHRA PRADESH

Administrator	-	1(American)
Asstt. Administrator	-	1 (Indian)
F.O.I.	-	1 "
F.O.II	-	6 "
Office Assistant	-	4 "
Driver	-	2 "
		15

BIHAR

Administrator	-	1(Indian)
F.O.	-	1 "
Office Assistant	-	2 "
Driver	-	1 "
		5

GUJARAT

Administrator	-	1(American)
Asstt.Administrator	-	1(Indian)
F.O.	-	5 "
Admn. Assistant	-	1 "
Office Assistant	-	2 "
Auto Mechanic/Driver	-	1 "
Messenger	-	1 "
		12

KERALA

Administrator	-	1(American)
Assistant Administrator	-	2 (Indian)
F.O.I	-	2 "
F.O.II	-	9 "
Secretary	-	1 "
Office Assistant	-	9 "
Driver	-	2 "
Messenger	-	1 "
		27

MADHYA PRADESH

Administrator	-	1(American)
Asstt.Administrator	-	1(Indian)
F.O.I	-	2 "
F.O.II	-	8 "
Admn.Assistant	-	2 "
Secretary	-	1 "
Office Assistant	-	4 "
Driver	-	3 "
Messenger	-	1 "
		24

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PKFM

Statistician	-	1 (Indian)
O.A.	-	1 "
Driver	-	5 "
		7

MAHARASHTRA

Administrator	-	1(American)
Addl. Administrator	-	1 "
Asstt. Administrator	-	3(Indian)
Dy. Asstt. Administrator	-	1 "
Port Officer	-	1 "
Admn. Assistant	-	1 "
F.O.II	-	4 "
Office Assistant	-	2 "
Driver	-	2 "
Messenger	-	1 "
		17

MYSORE

Administrator	-	1(American)	
Asstt. Administrator	-	1(Indian)	
F.O.I	-	1 "	
F.O.II	-	5 "	
Admn. Assistant	-	2 "	
Secretary	-	1 "	Contract Employee -1
Office Assistant	-	2 "	
Auto Supervisor	-	1 "	
Driver/Mechanic	-	1 "	
Messenger	-	1 "	
Chowkidar	-	1 "	
		17	

ORISSA

Administrator	-	1(American)	
Asst. Administrator	-	1(Indian)	
F.O.I	-	2 "	
F.O.II	-	8 "	
Admn. Assistant	-	2 "	
Secretary	-	1 "	
Office Assistant	-	3 "	
Driver/Mechanic	-	1 "	Contract Employees -7
Driver	-	2 "	
Messenger	-	1 "	
		22	

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PUNJAB

Administrator	-	1 (American - Punjab & Haryana)
F.O.II	-	4 (Indian)
O.A.	-	1 "
Driver	-	1 "
Sweeper	-	1 "
		8

HARYANA

Asst. Administrator	-	1 (Indian - Punjab & Haryana)
F.O.I.	-	1 "
F.O.II	-	2 "
O.A.	-	2 "
Auto Mechanic	-	1 "
Driver	-	1 "
Watchman	-	1 "
Mali	-	1 "
		10

RAJASTHAN

Administrator	-	1 (American)
Asst. Administrator	-	1 (Indian)
F.O.I	-	3 "
F.O.II	-	4 "
Admn. Asst.	-	1 "
O.A.	-	2 "
Veh. Supervisor	-	1 "
Messenger	-	1 "
Chowkidar	-	1 "
		15

TAMIL NADU

Administrator	-	1 (American)
Addl. Administrator	-	2 (American)
Asstt. Administrator	-	3 (Indian)
Dy. Asst. Administrator	-	1 "
F.O.I	-	3 "
F.O.II	-	7 "
Adm. Assistant	-	1 "
Secretary	-	2 "
O.A.	-	5 "
Driver	-	3 "
		28

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UTTAR PRADESH:

Administrator	-	1 (American)
Addl. Administrator	-	1 (Indian)
Dy.Asstt. Administrator	-	1 "
F.O.I	-	1 "
F.O.II	-	9 "
Secretary	-	1 "
Admn.Mechanic	-	1 "
O.A.	-	2 "
Auto Mechanic	-	1 "
Driver	-	2 "
Messenger	-	1 "
Chowkidar	-	1 "
		22

WEST BENGAL

Administrator	-	1 (American)
Addl.Administrator	-	1 (American)
Addl.Administrator	-	1 (Indian)
Asst. Administrator	-	1 "
Dy.Asst.Administrator	-	1 "
Port Officer	-	2 "
F.O.II	-	8 "
Admn.Assistant	-	1 "
O.A.	-	7 "
Driver	-	6 "
Messenger	-	1 "
		30

Annexure-VII

SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME

PLACEMENT OF ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL STATE-WISE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE

S.No.	Name of State/U.T.	Spl. Officer Tribal area	Spl. Officer Slum area	Acco[illegible] ta[illegible]n- St[illegible] ke[illegible]	Insp-ectors	First Grade Clerks	Junior steno-graphers	Peons	Drivers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	-	3	1	2	2	1
2.	Assam	1	1	1	-	1	2	2	1
3.	Bihar	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
4.	Gujarat	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1
5.	Haryana	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1
6.	Jammu &Kashmir	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1
7.	Kerala	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1
9.	Maharashtra	1	2	1	5	1	3	3	1
10.	Mysore	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
11.	Nagaland	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
12.	Orissa	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
13.	Punjab.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
14.	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
15.	Tamil Nadu	-	2	1	4	1	2	2	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	1
17.	West Bengal	-	2	1	4	1	2	2	1
18.	A&N Islands.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
19.	Dadra &Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
20.	Delhi	-	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
22.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
23.	Manipur	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
24.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
26.	Meghalaya	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-
	Total:	14	21	22	34	26	35	35	15

Note: The Scale of pay for special officers as already intimated in this Department's letter No.2/NS/US(S)/70, dated 18.4.1970 is Rs.400-950 and for Inspectors it is Rs.200-400. For other posts, the scales prevalent in the States/U.Ts. for similar posts may be adopted.

ANNEXURE VIII

Transport arrangements made by States/ Union Territories from the Port to the feeding Centre/Godowns.

S.No.	State/U.T.	Transport Arrangements
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The food received at Madras Port trasported through rail by the Food Corporation of India to all the Zilla. Parishads who in turn take care of the transport from Zilla Parishads to the feeding centres.
2.	Haryana	Railways and other modes of public conveyance.
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Transport is difficult because of hilly terrain and because about half of the Pradesh remain cut of during rains and is snow-bound during winter. Generally by road and by coollie.
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	Not mentioned by the State Government.
5.	Kerala	CARE foodgrains are transported by covered lorries from the Cochin Port to various Warehouses and Central Depot at Cochin. From there month-wise distribution is made to the depots of Assistant Educational Officers according to their necessity. The work is got done through contractors selected on tender basis.
6.	Madya Pradesh	Through Tribal Development Corporation and private truck owners, and to the interior feeding centres by bullock carts Head loads, Kanwar.
7.	Maharashtra	Transportation entrusted to a Cooperative Society at Bombay.
8.	Mysore	A private transport agency is engaged in the work of transportation on contractual basis. The food is transpoted by lorries from Madras Port to Bangalore Godown and from Bangalore to several Talukas of the State.
9.	Nagaland	Not indicated.
10.	Orissa	From port to district rail-head by rail, and by trucks to block headquarters from where to the feeding Centres by trucks, bullock carts, van loads and sometimes in block jeep wherever available.
11.	Rajasthan	From port to District Headquarters through rail and afterwards upto feeding centres by truck. The entire cost on transportation upto school door met by State Government.
12.	Tripura	Not mentioned.
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Food commodities despatched by Food Corporation of India to respective district Inspectors of Schools upto district rail heads from where to the district godown through a contractor

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		From the district godown the material is sent to Centr schools and then to respective schools.
14.	West Bengal	By rail, truck and cart.

Union Territories.

15.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	Through contractors.
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	There is no feeding programme in the Union Territory.
17.	Chandigarh	Through the vehicles of the Milk Plant, who bottle the milk powder after reconstitution and distribute to the schools on Payment for bottling and transport.
18.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Milkpowder received from Ahmedabad by rail.
19.	Delhi	Not mentioned.
20.	Goa Daman & Diu	Suppliers make arrangements for supply to Schools.
21.	Laccadives Islands	Not mentioned.
22.	Pondicherry	CARE articles are transported through lorry service from Madras to the respective offices of the Deputy Inspector of Schools in each Zone.

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ANNEX E

CARE's Other Activities

1. Andhra Pradesh — CARE is engaged in the following programmes, besides the school meal programme:-

   (1) Agricultural Development Programme;

   (2) Applied Nutrition Programme; and

   (3) Nutrition Education Programme.

2. Madhya Pradesh — Following projects were undertaken with the help and assistance of CARE:-

   (1) Construction of 38 godowns;

   (2) Pay Centres Kitchen-cum-godown.

   (3) Wooden Dunnage crates for godowns.

   (4) Subsidised programme for Revitalization of old wells of small farmers (below 6 acres) in coordination with State Agro-Industries Corporation.

   (5) Pumps to small farmers (in shape of loan guarantee and subsidized interest on loan) in collaboration with Agriculture Refinance Corporation and State Department of Agriculture.

3. Rajasthan — At present no other activity. But CARE wants to start a Lift Irrigation Project work in Banswara district. CARE will bear 80% cost and 20% will be borne by the State Government. The Government of India are being moved for clearance and approval.

4. Uttar Pradesh — The CARE is engaged in the following additional activities:-

   (1) Construction of 12 district godowns for Balahar;

   (2) Nutrition Education Mass Communication Project;

   (3) Mirzapur Central Kitchen for "Sev" production;

   (4) Tubewell Electrification Project in Ghazipur and Azamgarh districts; and

.../

(5) Milk Development Programme, Phulpur, Allahabad.

5. West Bengal

CARE is associated with Food for Work Project administered by Relief and Welfare Department. CARE supplies wheat free of cost, being half the test relief wage in kind, the other half in cash being paid by State Government. CARE has to be paid administrative cost.

6. Kerala

(i) CARE Kitchen Project: The CARE has offered to assist 100 Mahila Samajams for construction of kitchens for feeding centres. CARE's assistance will be limited to 50% of the cost of construction or Rs.750/- whichever is less.

(ii) Food for Work Project: aims at provision of employment opportunities to rural people, by taking up labour-intensive development works. The State Government pays cash wages @ Rs1.50 and CARE makes an equal contribution by the supply of 1 kg. of bulgar wheat.

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ANNEXURE-XI

PL 480 TITLE II VOLUNTARY AGENCY
SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING PROGRAMME-SHIPMENT ARRIVALS

(Commodities and Values)

I. CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES:

Period	MILK		CSM		WSB	
	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
July 68-Sept.68	2,180,000	608,206.54	-	-		
Oct.68-Dec.68	7,013,871	1,952,601.23	470,000	48,071.48	-	-
Jan.69-Mar.69	7,817,815	2,173,689.75	570,000	44,911.92	-	-
Apr.69-June 69	239,583	65,070.06	1,370,000	144,679.83	-	-
Sub total FY 69	17,251,274	4,799,567.58	2,297,000	237,663.22	-	-
July 69-Sept69	2,658,916	1,028,758.71	529,800	56,199.37	-	-
Oct.69-Dec.69	319,960	89,200.82	16966,450	1774,250.43	-	-
Jan 70 Mar.70	-	-	3808,150	393,227.72	-	-
Apr.70-June 70	2,474,093	797,760.47	-	-	-	-
Sub total FY 70	6,452,969	1,915,710.00	21304,400	2223,677.52	-	-
July 70-Sept.70	2,474,093	797,749.00	-	-	100,000	9,070.00
Oct.70-Dec.70	389,697	122,728.00	-	-	-	-
Jn.71 Mar 71	2,032,106	659,139.00	996,850	117,461.00	-	-
Apr.71-June 71	1,280,252	436,773.00	1,498,900	132,263.00	-	-
Sub total FY 71	6,176,148	2,016,389.00	2,495,750	299,724.00	100,000	9,070.00

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PERIOD	WHEAT lbs. 8.	WHEAT $ 9.	BULGUR lbs. 10.	BULGUR $ 11.	OIL lbs. 12.	OIL $ 13.
July 68-Sept 68	53,438,250	2,662,991.62	8,999,200	572,952.41	4,783,363	869,778.85
Oct.68-Dec.68	30,625,000	1,379,966.49	12,544,100	800,528.66	4,131,528	675,867.45
Jan 69-Mar 69	-	-	34,945,500	1,473,627.48	4,079,045	680,250.10
Apr.69-June 69	14,904,120	586,228.72	29,782,600	2,081,970.29	5,773,337	1,062,242.33
Sub Total FY 69.	98,967,370	4,629,186.83	86,271,400	4,929,078.84	18,767,273	3,288,138.73
July 69-Sept 69	32,452,090	1,313,373.74	15,582.400	1,056,457.43	-	-
Oct.69-Dec.69	38,977,818	1,636,421.02	23,149,950	1,459,559.14	7,387,472	1,312,727.46
Jan 70-Mar.70	10,022,386	437,533.95	25,889,400	1,587,721.80	1,429,798	291,175.32
Apr.70-June 70	13,607,760	588,286.14	23,800,000	1,427,1[illegible].50	3,580.038	755,854.00
Sub Total FY 70	95,060,054	3,975,614.85	88,421,750	5,530,882.87	12,397.308	2,359,756.78
July 70-Sept.70	-	-	24,394,650	1,415,072.00	3,500,020	735,897.00
Oct. 70-Dec. 70	-	-	3,309,950	194,328.00	-	-
Jan.71-Mar 71	54,428,189	1,780,637.00	37,360,850	2,569,721.00	3,999,995	954,339.00
Apr.71-June 71	9,000,000	484,881.00	16,465,000	1,143,050.00	1,399,999	329,278.00
Sub Total FY 71.	63,428,189	2,265,518.00	81,530,450	5,322,171.00	8,900,014	2,019,564.00

II. CHURCH WORLD SERVICE/LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF.

CWS Data for FY 69 & 70
CWS/LWR Data for FY 71.

PERIOD	MILK lbs.	MILK $	WHEAT lbs.	WHEAT $	BULGUR lbs.	BULGUR $	OIL lbs.	OIL $
July 68-Sept.68	376,812	98,298.11	25,401.600	936,873.00	15,943,250	1,064,470.56	-	-
Oct.68-Dec.68	604,550	172,861.45	3,000,000	158,451.78	4,399,400	312,711.91	3,157,769	519,476.82
Jan 69-Mar 69	1,564,850	451,649.82	-	-	6,100,000	397,706.37	17,233	2,783.56
Apr.69-June 69	-	-	-	-	14,390,000	961,789.91	750,102	143,406.61
Sub Total FY 69	2,546,212	722,809.38	28,401,600	1,095,324.78	40,736,678.75	2,736,678.75	3,925,104	665,666.99
July 69-Sept.69	897,976	259,406.00	-	-	1,946,250	143,230.02	-	-
Oct.69-Dec.69	2,038,000	571,897.12	-	-	1,950,000	120,455.22	3,449,985	383,712.07
Jan 70-Mar 70	-	-	-	-	5,580,000	344,188.35	-	-
April 70 June 70	-	-	21,347,000	1,005,248.33	8,670,000	524,580.19	35,020	7,365.73
Sub Total FY 70	2,935,976	831,303.12	21,347,000	1,005,248.33	18,146,250	1,132,453.78	3,485,005	391,077.80
July 70-Sept.70	1,539,432	512,820.00	-	-	6,700,000	436,056.00	612,981	129,300.00
Oct.70-Dec.70	1,026,810	341,854.00	39,387,000	497,706.00	21,800,000	1,330,510.00	990,990	210,960.00
Jan 71-Mar.71	720,252	246,908.00	10,000,000	-	-	-	1,915,083	442,604.00
Apr.71-June 71	-	-	-	-	-	-	434,973	103,372.00
Sub Total FY 71.	3,286,494	1,101,582.00	49,387.000	497,706.00	28,500,000	1,766,566.00	3,954,027	886,236.00

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PERIOD	MILK lbs.	MILK $	WHEAT lbs.	WHEAT $	BULGUR lbs.	BULGUR $	OIL lbs.	OIL $
July 68-Sept.68	360,008	92,370.21	4,000,260	255,741.89	2,493,850	164,552.30	-	
Oct.68-Dec.68	260,071	74,431.24	-	-	-	-	1,250,034	172,090.16
Jan.69-Mar.69	563,288	163,918.23	980,700	52,071.75	2,500,000	158,359.38	-	-
Apr.69-June 69	190,500	53,642.90	-	-	-	-	249,988	46,763.25
Sub Total FY 69	1,373,870	384,362.58	4,980,960	307,813.64	4,993,850	322,911.68	1,500,022	218,853.41
July 69-Sept.69	407,298	119,888.67	-	-	5,200,100	339,899.43	1,100,022	191,282.04
Oct.69-Dec.69	663,580	[illegible]	-	-	3,800,000	239,005.29	-	-
Jan.70-Mar.70	-	-	-	-	1,620,000	99,601.65	-	-
Apr.70-June 70	-	-	4,670,600	225,179.34	630,000	37,461.38	-	-
Sub Total FY 70	1,070,878	304,973.79	4,670,600	225,179.34	11,250,100	715,967.75	1,100,022	191,282.04

NOTE: FY 71 LWR data included in CWS chart.

ANNEXURE - XII.

NON PL-480 FOOD COMMODITIES RECEIVED DURING 1969-1972.

I. CHURCH WORLD SERVICE/ LUTHERAN WORLD RELIEF.

COMMODITY	1969		1970		1971		1972	
	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs.	Rs.	lbs	Rs.
MILK	303,000	139,000	109,700	131,000	482,000	1,106,000	*55,000	*290,000
RICE	500,000	50,000	500,000	53,000	100,000	43,000	100,000	104,000
BEANS	-	-	927,600	619,000	100,000	27,000	-	-
Cereals BISCUITS etc.	65,000	92,000	27,500	61,000	1,387,000	824,000	-	-
	868,000	281,000	1,564,800	864,000	2,069,000	2,000,000	155,000	394,000

II. CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES/ U.S. CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

PERIOD	TYPES OF SUPPLIES	QTY. IN POUNDS	COST IN Rs.
1.7.1968 - 30.6.69	Misc. Med. & Hospital supplies Mobile clinic etc.	480,573	11,859,701.70
1.7.1969 - 30.6.70	------do---	433,166	12,029,606.33
	Clothing	590,400	7,036,528.05
1.7.1970 - 30.6.71	Misc. Med. & Hospital supplies, Mobile clinic etc.,	430,893	16,199,410.43
	Clothing	573,984	6,863,010.00
1.7.1971 - 30.6.72.	Misc. Med. & Hospital supplies, Mobile clinic etc.	2,146,023	30,050,238.98
	Clothing	1,686,971	20,291,421.30

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ANNEXURE XV

(Para 2.35)

STATEMENT SHOWING SUPPLIES FROM FOREIGN VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS OTHER THAN CARE

I. PL-480 - Title II food assistance

1. Catholic Relief Services-U.S.Catholic Conference.

FY 1968-69
Quantity - 1,01,401.794 tonnes
Value Rs.13,41,27,264.06

FY 1969-70
Quantity - 1,01,439.462 tonnes
Value Rs. 12,00,42,315.15

FY 1970-71
Quantity - 73,767.709 tonnes
Value - Rs. 8,94,93,270.00

2. Church World Service/ Lutheran World Relief

FY 1968-69
Quantity - 40,178.231 tonnes
Value - Rs. 4,84,08,159.07

FY 1969-70
Quantity - 29,030.814 tonnes
Value - Rs.3,59,81,144.64

FY 1970-71
Quantity - 38,613.064 tonnes
Value - Rs.3,18,90,675.00

II Non-Title II(PL480) supplies

		FY	Value in Rupees
1.	Catholic Relief Services U.S.Catholic Conference	1968-69	1,18,59,701.70
		1969-70	1,90,66,134.38
		1970-71	2,30,62,420.43

(Supplies are Misc. medical and hospital stores, mobile clinic, etc. and clothing).

2.	Church World Service/ Lutheran World Relief.	1968-69	2,81,000.00
		1969-70	8,64,000.00
		1970-71	20,00,000.00

(supplies are milk, rice, beans, biscuits, cereals, etc.)

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ANNEXURE XIV

Summary Statement of food imports by foreign voluntary agencies other than C.A.R.E.

Name of Organisation	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69
C.C.R.S. (under P.L 480 Title II)	8,94,93,270	12,00,42,315	13,41,27,264
C.W.S/L.W.R. (Under PL 480-Title II)	3,18,90,675	3,59,81,144	4,84,08,159
C.W.S/L.W.R. (non-PL 480)	20,00,000	8,64,000	2,81,000
Total food imports	12,53,83,945	15,68,87,459	18,28,16,423.

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Annex XIII (Para. 5.1)

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G.C.N. Chahal,
Jt. Secretary to the
Govt. of India & Member-
Secretary, Committee on
Self-reliance.

D.O.No.3(16)/72-Tech.I

Government of India,
Ministry of Agriculture
(Deptt. of Food)

KRISHI BHAVAN,
NEW DELHI.

12th May, 1972.

Dear

As you are aware, a number of programmes for supplemental feeding of children are at present in operation in the country. One of the important programmes in this connection is the school feeding programmes in the various States assisted by CARE. You are no doubt aware that the food material for this programme is mainly made available by the CARE Organisation - the main items being CSM, Bulgar wheat, salad oil, milk powder and soyabean flour. We are also producing Balahar based on Bulgar wheat, groundnut flour, and soyabean flour for which the commodities are made available by CARE except groundnuts flour.

This programme was started with the ultimate objective of transferring the operations, to the Govt. of India and the States as and when local food resources become sufficient for deployment for nutrition feeding programmes. In view of the breakthrough in food production, the Govt. of India are now keen to ensure that our dependence on gifted food is reduced gradually. With this objective, a Committee has been set up by the Govt. of India to go into this question and make suitable recommendations for phasing out gift food materials for supplemental feeding programmes and taking over the responsibility by Government as a measure of self-reliance. A copy of the Memorandum setting the terms of reference of the Committee is enclosed for information.

In order that the Committee is able to proceed with its task, it is necessary to explore the scope of suitable substitutes based on indigenously available raw material to replace imported food items like CSM, Bulgar wheat etc. Already, as you know, Balahar and Miltone have been evolved and are already being used to some extent in the supplemental feeding programmes. It is understood that your Institute has been working in this field. I would be grateful if you could let me have a detailed note etc. regarding the work already done and in hand in this regard along with specific formulations of the substitute food items which you feel can replace effectively the imported

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items at present being used in feeding programmes, in various parts of the country. Apart from doing away with the imports of food items, another important consideration would be to reduce the cost of feeding, wherever possible, by keeping to the minimum the expenditure on storage, transport, distribution, etc. You may kindly, while recommending the specific formulation of the substitute food items, keep in view the possibility of incorporating food material available in the particular region subject of course to the nutritional requirements being fully satisfied.

As the Committee has limited time at its disposal, I would appreciate if you could give this matter your urgent attention. I would expect to hear from you by the end of June at the latest. If, in the meanwhile, you require any further information or clarification, please do not hesitate to write it to me.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(G.C.N. Chahal)

Annexure VI

REPORT OF BALAHAR EXPERIMENTAL FEEDING, MADRAS - 1972

5-1-72.

The ration taken was Rice 80 gms and Balahar 30 gms for 350 beneficiaries. There was no specific problems while mixing Balahar with Rice. The Balahar being a bit fine power sticks to every grain of rice and mixes well. The food prepared was in a semi-solid form. The food tasted well and liked by children when compared to Rice and CSM-mixed food. The main reason for liking by the children was;

a) The children like the wheat flavour of the cooked food.
b) The children like the taste of the food.
c) There was not bad smell in the food unlike Rice and CSM mixed food.

The food retained its moistute even after 12 hours and was almost in the same form as it was immediately after cooking.

6-1-72.

The ration taken was BW 100 gms and 30 gms of Balahar. The food served was very much liked by the children as the children have the preference for wheat preparations than Rice preparations. By adding wheat based Balahar to wheat the wheat taste and flavour was more in the food and very much liked by the children.

There was no specific problem in cooking BW and Balahar. The food was a bit sticky due to the fineness of the Balahar. This may be avoived if more Oil is added to the food.

7-1-72.

The ration taken was 80 gms of Rice and 40 gms of Balahar. Due to excess quantity of Balahar in the food, it was soggy and sticky. The children have the preference for a solid form of food as they have the practice making a small ball of the food for every mouth-full of food. But the food served on this day was pasty and soggy and the children could not have the satisfaction of making lumps out of the food.

The Balahar quantity should be restricted to 30 gms only and not 40 gms as tried to avoid the above. To suit the capacity of the cooking pan, food was cooked for only 330 beneficiaries on this day.

10-1-72.

The ration taken was 80 gms of BW and 40 gms of Balahar. The cooked food had more taste and flavour of wheat as the Balahar was a wheat based one. It was very much liked by the children but for the pasty and sticky condition of the food for the reason as above.

11-1-72.

Ration tried on this day was 100 gms of Balahar per beneficiary. The cooked food was soggy, sticky and in thick pasty form. The

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Children disliked the very shape of the food but liked the taste as the food had the taste of wheat. The s.oil ration was too meagre for a solo receipe out of Balahar. The sticky condition of the food may be avoided if more oil is added in the food.

In quantity, the cooked food out of balahar was very much less than the food made out of Rice and balahar-BW and Balahar.

Lumping of Balahar was more. This may be avoided if the commodity is made more coarse and also if it is filed well in form before mixing in water.

The Balahar is well accept... ...for its taste, flavour and freshness. ... the sense, Balahar that was tried for the t... from the Mill. There was no bad odour lik... gives a bad odour due to its long storage). Th... larvaes, insects in the food that was tried with Balahar.

The excess mixture of Balahar with rice or bulgar wheat make the food soggy, pasty and sticky which is disliked by the children. Children like any food ina a solid form to eat.

Lumping up of balahar when mixed with Rice or Wheat is much less when compared to CSM.

ANNEXURE VII.

KERALA INDIGENOUS FOOD:

The objectives of the project have been to develop a food from materials readily and substantially available in Kerala that can replace presently imported foods used in the mid-day meals programme, and also to develop a plan to utilise this indigenous food in the mid-day meals programme. The intention has been that a product and possible process should be developed from foods indigenous to Kerala and in order to eliminate reliance upon sources outside Kerala. Further, a product indigenous to Kerala will stimulate and financially benefit the Kerala economy, while a product exogenous to Kerala will not have this effect. If a process is also developed, this will provide employment for the people of Kerala. Finally, a product and/or process that is developed for the Child Nutrition Programme of Kerala will be tested in Child Nutrition Programs throughout India and if successful may result in a major industry for Kerala. The other criteria have been that the food and/or process should at least equal if not exceed the nutritional value of the imported foods currently distributed. In addition, the food must be easy to prepare and equal if not exceed the acceptability of the foods currently utilised.

The programme started off with trials of 5 formulations with different ingredients consisting of tapioca, wheat, bengal-gram, peanut flour and multi-purpose food. Two formulations were meant to replace Bulgar wheat and three to replace CSM and Bulgar wheat. The formulations were developed on the recommendations of the National Instt. of Nutrition, Hyderabad (NIN) and the Central Food Technological Research Instt., Mysore (CFTRI). Extensive trials and tests were carried out at the CRTRI, Mysore, on the five formulae. The protein efficiency ratio of 3 formulate suitable to replace CSM were also carried out. The organoleptic evaluation was also done with various dishes and preparations derived from KIF. The tapioca flour used is made from parboiled tapioca sun-dried chips. Flour made from the raw tuber or plain sun--dried chips was reported to be unstable as the flour gelatinised and became pasty on cooking.

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A few details of the five formulations experimented with are as follows:-

Ingredients used and other data	Formula I	II	III	IV	V
		Identification Numbers			
Tapioca Flour	30%	70%	45%	75%	55%
Peanut Flour	-	30%	25%	-	-
Bengal Gram Flour	20%	-	10%	-	-
Wheat Flour	50%	-	20%	-	-
Multipurpose Food*(MPF)	-	-	-	25%	45%
Protein per 100 gms%	11	15	17	10	19
Calories	340	400	390	340	340
Average PER to Casein 2.5	-	1.80	1.66	-	1.65
Lysine gms. to Casein 6.8	-	3.5[illegible]	3.96	-	4.00
Sulphur containing Amino Acids to Casein 3.36	-	2.38	2.74	-	2.35
Cost per 100 gms. excluding packing & processing. (This could cost 50% extra).	11 Paise	10 Paise	11 Paise	12 Paise	15 Paise

*MPF is 75% Peanut and 25% Bengal Gram.

As a result of the investigations undertaken, the CARE has selected Formula No.2 consisting of tapioca flour 70% and groundnut flour 30% to which suitable vitamins and minerals are to be added to match the minerals and vitamins added to CSM or Balahar. It is the simplest and has the highest percentage of tapioca which makes it truly indigenous to Kerala. It is also the cheapest among the 5 formulations costing 10 paise per 100 gms. as against 11-15 paise for other blends.

The next phase of the development involved a pilot distribution programme to be run for three months covering 4 groups of school children each group numbering 1000-2000. The programme is at present held up temporarily with the reported accurence of aflatoxin in the tapioca flour. CARE has suggested a programme for a gradual introduction of KIF in 1973-74 at the level of 400 tonnes to be raised to 2,000 tonnes by 1977-78.

CARE had successfully utilised KIF in the production of -

i) Upma
ii) A sweet preparation Payasam using jaggery; and
iii) a simple gruel with salt added to taste. The KIF was likely to be acceptable to beneficiaries in Kerala.

contd......../3.

The proposed composition was 70% tapioca and 30% groundnut flour. Tapioca was a food material which contained predominantly starch excepting for protein to the extent of 1.0-1.5% and some calcium. It was desirable that the food contained some proportion of cereal so as to ensure a balance of nutrients and also improved acceptability. Moreover, Kerala did not also have an abundant supply of groundnuts. At the same time there was an advantage if wheat which was highly nutritious and also maize which was readily available at a comparative low cost, may be included. It was, therefore, felt that the composition may be suitable modified after some investigations to include (1) tapioca 40-50%; (2) Cereal (Wheat or maize) 30-40%; and (3) groundnut flour or other protein rich flour 20-25% (Total 100%) with suitable additions of essential vitamins and mineral nutrients.

There was some possibility of utilising coconut residues as a source of protein. The process may involve preparation of dried or desiccated or grated coconut of the right quality and recovery of the protein rich material after removal of the oil. The economics of the product may have to be worked out. There was some possibility for marketing the deoiled coconut gratings for edible purposes. Coconut processing, if properly developed, was likely to grow into an industry advantageous to the indigenous development in Kerala.

The State Govt. representatives have desired that the programme should be sponsored by the Govt. of India. They stressed that as soon as suitable formulation was evolved and approved, the Govt. of India should try to introduce the food in place of CSM, Balahar etc. in actual feeding programmes in Kerala. It was felt that research investigation and developmental work should be intensified urgently for the selection of a suitable Kerala indigenous food formulation.

...

COMMITTEE ON SELF-RELIANCE IN SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING PROGRAMMES.

(Sub-Committee on Extension of Feeding Programmes)

QUESTIONNAIRE:

NAME OF STATE/UNION TERRITORY..............................

1. No. of Districts:

No. of blocks.

2. Population of the State/Union Territory.

(i) Total population (Figs. for the year 1972-73 projected upto 1974 - 79)

(ii) Population of children:

Age - group			
0 - 1 year	1 - 3 years.	3 - 6 years.	6 - 11 years.

(iii) No. of Nursing/Lactating mothers:

(iv) No. of pregnant women:
(District-wise break up and if possible block-wise break to be given.)

3. Plan provisions of the State/Union Territory for feeding programmes:

(i) IV Plan provisions of programmes under each Department of the State Government/Union Territory.

(ii) Estimated/likely provisions for the Vth Five-Year Plan.

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4. Expenditure incurred/likely to be incurred on feeding programmes:

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1969-70			
1970-71			
1971-72			
1972-73 (B.E.)			
1973-74 (Likely)			

5. No. of beneficiaries covered or proposed to be covered under the IV Plan period (year-wise) and projections for the Fifth Plan period, under the following programmes:

(i) Mid-meal (CARE assisted)
" " (other)

(ii) Pre-school (CARE assisted)
" " (Other)

(iii) Social Welfare Programmes (a) Pregnant/lactating mothers.
(b) Pre-school children.

6. Institutions where feeding centres are located:

Institution	Number	Department or agency under whose direction, the institution is functioning.	No. of days of feeding.	No. of beneficiaries per day.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
(a) Schools.				
(b) Hospitals.				
(c) Dispensaries/clinics.				
(d) MCH / PHC				
(e) Sub-Centres.				
(f) Mahila mandals.				
(g) Balwadis.				
(i) Day-care Centres. etc. etc.				

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7. i) No. of feeding centres having facility for preparation of food.

ii) No. of feeding centres having sheltered accommodation:

(iii) No. of centres having facilities of potable water and type of water (e.g. Pipe water, well water, tube-well water, tank water, canal water, etc.) available at these centres.

8. Availability and arrangements for supply of food to the feeding centres:-

(1) Raw food material being utilised

	Quantity per day	Quantity per year
(a) Rice		
(b) Wheat		
(c) Ragi		
(d) Jawar		
(e) Bajra		
(f) Pulses		
(g) Vegetables		
(h) Milk		
(i) Sugar		
(j) Salt		
(k) Oil/Fat etc.		

(2) Method of preparation.

(3) Processed foods being utilised for feeding programmes:

	Quantity per day	Quantity per year
(a) Balahar		
(b) C.S.M.		
(c) Bulgar wheat		
(d) Milk		
(e) Bread etc.		

(4) Method of preparation of processed foods

(5) Arrangements for supply of food to the feeding centres:

(a) direct from District H.Q.

(b) From Tehsil/Taluka H.Q.

(c) Locally procured/prepared.

(6) Cost and modes of transportation:

(a) From FCI Port to State H.Q.

(b) From FCI godown/Storage point to State H.Q.

(c) From State H.Q. to Distt. H.Q.

(d) From Distt. H.Q. to feeding centres.

9. Storage facilities:

(1) No. of godowns

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(ii) Capacity

(iii) Facility for storage at feeding centres.

10. Administrative arrangements:-

(i) No. of officers at State H.Q.

(ii) No. of Officers at Distt. H.Q.

(iii) No. of supporting staff at State H.Q.

(iv) No. of supporting staff at Distt. level and lower-down.

A chart of the organisation for feeding programmes may please be attached.

11. Expenditure: year-wise from 1969-70 thro' 1973-74:

(i) On officers and supporting staff:

(ii) Honorarium (to organisers, etc.)

(iii) On equipment per centre and total for these years.

(iv) On preparation (Approx.) per month and year-wise for these years.

12. Cultural barriers, if any: like taboosregarding intake of milk/processed foods, cooked foods, etc.

13. Any other relevant information.

Annexure-~~IV~~.

Beneficiary-Group in the States and Union Territories not under any Mid-day Feeding Programmes.

S.No.	State/U.T.	Total population	No. of children 0-6 years	No. of children 6-11 years	No. of women beneficiaries -pregnant & nursing *	Total No. of beneficiary group.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			(Figures in lakhs)			
As on 1-3-1974						
1.	Assam	159.33	34.09	24.40	6.15	64.64
2.	Bihar	593.76	107.41	79.11	19.14	205.66
3.	Himachal Pradesh.	35.36	6.74	4.81	1.19	12.74
4.	J & K.	48.94	9.42	6.43	1.73	17.58
5.	Manipur	11.37	2.27	1.69	0.39	4.35
6.	Meghalaya	10.44	2.23	1.55	0.40	4.18
7.	Nagaland	5.37	1.00	0.72	0.19	1.91
8.	Tripura	16.54	3.35	2.45	0.55	6.35
9.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.22	0.22	0.15	0.04	0.41
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.73	0.89	0.64	0.16	1.69
11.	Chandigarh	2.72	0.54	0.40	0.09	1.03
12.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.79	0.17	0.11	0.03	0.03
13.	Goa Daman & Diu	9,11	1.53	0.87	0.27	2.67
14.	Laccadives	0.34	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.16
15.	Mizoram	3.52	0.75	0.54	0.13	1.42
	Total	903.54	170.71	123.92	30.47	325.10
As on 1-3-1979.						
1.	Assam	181.53	35.19	26.87	5.93	67.98
2.	Bihar	641.37	103.87	83.25	17.22	204.34

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
3.	Himachal Pradesh	37.33	6.27	5.03	1.03	12.33
4.	J & K.	53.84	9.14	6.87	1.63	17.64
5.	Manipur	12.46	2.26	[illegible].82	0.36	4.44
6.	Meghalaya	11.4[illegible]	[illegible]	1.69	0.37	4.29
7.	[illegible]	5.76	0.96	0.77	0.16	1.89
8.	Tripura	18.12	3.31	2.64	0.51	6.46
9.	Andaman & Nicobar Is.	1.34	0.24	0.16	0.04	0.44
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.18	0.87	0.69	0.15	1.71
11.	Chandigarh	2.98	0.54	0.42	0.09	1.05
12.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	0.86	0.16	0.12	0.03	0.31
13.	Goa Daman & Diu.	9.98	1.50	1.23	0.25	2.98
14.	Laccadives	0.37	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.11
15.	Mizoram	4.00	0.78	0.59	0.13	1.50
	Total	986.56	167.37	131.49	24.91	323.77

* Last trimester of pregnancy in the case of pregnant women and nine months' lactation in the case of nursing mothers.

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Annexure-V

Statement showing total population of children in the age-group 6-11 years, no: of school going children and the percentage of school-going children to the total population in this age-group-1970.

S.No.	State/U.T.	Total population	Schoolgoing children	Percentage of school going to total population
		(In Lakhs)		
1.	Assam (including Meghalaya & Mizoram)	22.93	15.66	68.3
2.	Himachal Pradesh	4.83	3.95	81.8
3.	J & K.	5.17	3.82	73.9
4.	Manipur	1.62	1.71	105.6
5.	Nagaland	0.58	0.70	120.7
6.	Tripura	2.21	1.62	73.3
7.	Andaman & Nicobar Is.(1)	0.11	0.13	118.2
8.	Arunachal Pradesh (NEFA)	0.53	0.17	32.1
9.	Chandigarh (2)	0.22	0.26	118.2
10.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.10	0.08	80.0
11.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.86	1.14	132.5
12.	Laccadives (3)	0.04	0.05	125.0
		39.20	29.29	74.7
13.	Bihar	79.03	51.09	64.6

Source: Compiled on the basis of data in Educational Statistics at a Glance-1970 issued by the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare.

Annexure VI

Statement showing Statewise percentage coverage of the school-going children during 1969-70 under the CARE-assisted School Feeding Programme.

S No.	State	School going children (6-11 years)	No. covered under feeding programme	Percentage
		(In lakhs)	(In lakhs)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.99	7.36	13.4
2.	Bihar	79.03	4.00	5.0
3.	Gujrat	37.10	2.11	5.7
4.	Haryana	14.24	1.83	12.8
5.	Kerala	27.75	20.09	72.4
6.	M.P.	56.20	4.90	8.9
7.	Maharashtra	66.47	1.50	2.3
8.	Mysore	39.43	17.21	43.6
9.	Orissa	28.10	7.16	25.1
10.	Punjab	20.89	3.75	18.0
11.	Rajasthan	36.80	2.00	5.4
12.	Tamil Nadu	46.96	18.67	40.0
13.	U.P.	120.58	6.50	5.4
14.	W. Bengal	62.09	8.39	13.5
		690.63	105.47	15.3

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Annexure-VII

Statement showing implementation of the SPECIAL NUTRITON PROGRAMME - As on 1-8-1972

Sl. No. 1.	Name of the State/ U.T. 2.	Target 3.	Coverage 4.
1.	Assam	1,50,000	1,35,929
2.	Bihar	2,05,000	2,03,320
3.	Himachal Pradesh	12,000	15,345
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	10,000	6,800
5.	Manipur	12,000	11,268
6.	Meghalaya	15,000	Programme not yet started.
7.	Nagaland	22,000	13,738
8.	Tripura	27,000	27,150
9.	Andaman & Nicobar Administration	2,000	1,388
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	10,000	-
11.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,000	2,815
12.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,000	1,072
13.	Laccadives	2,000	Programme started but progress not yet reported.
	Total	4,73,000	4,18,825

Annexure-XXV
(Para 7.3)

Note regarding financial implications of phasing out CARE's activities in India and likely expenditure upto the Fifth Plan Period on Nutrition Feeding Programmes.

During 1971-72 the CARE imported about 2,33,191 tonnes (514.1 million pounds) of various food-stuffs for the feeding programmes in India. According to CARE's valuation, these commodities were worth about Rs.42.55 crores. This included 9370 tonnes (20.66 million pounds) i.e. about 4 per cent, for the Special Nutrition Programme worth about Rs.2.13 crores. These food imports also included the food-stuffs provided by CARE to various States for emergency relief assistance, which is valued at about Rs.4.15 crores per annum by CARE. The cost of the mid-day school feeding programme during 1971-72 would therefore be as under:-

Value of imported food material received by CARE.	-	Rs.42.55 crores
Less		
Value of food material used for Special Nutrition Programme.	-	Rs. 2.13 crores
Food stuffs provided for emergency relief assistance to States.	-	Rs. 4.15 crores
Value of food imports for school feeding programme.		Rs.36.27 crores
Add		
CARE cost to be borne by State Governments.	-	Rs. 1.55 crores
Estimated expenditure of the State Govts/Union Territories, on administration, transport, indigenous food material etc.		Rs. 4.75 crores
Expenses incurred by the Deptt. of Food on production of Balahar for CARE.		Rs. 0.90 crores
	Total	Rs.43.47 crores

Apart from CARE some other foreign voluntary agencies like Catholic Relief Services, C.A.S.A. etc. are also importing food items, but their activities are mainly in the nature of relief during emergencies and their involvement in the regular feeding programmes is marginal in certain areas e.g. West Bengal, Delhi etc. The total expenditure on the school feeding programme

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during 1971-72 on an estimated 119.48 lakhs children would be around Rs.45 crores.

2. As regards likely expenditure during the year 1972-73 and for the subsequent years upto the end of Fifth Plan period, it may be mentioned that the proposal for the last year of the Fourth Plan, i.e. for 1973-74 is to cover 12.8 million benefeciaries. The number of children covered under the Mid-day meal programme in schools during 1969-70, was 108.21 lakhs and during 1970-71, 114.06 lakhs. According to the CARE's estimates given to the Ministry of Education, the State Governments/Union Terrirctiries propose to cover a total of about 110.9 lakhs children during the year 1972-73. Thus, while there was an increase in coverage by 5.4 per cent during the year 1970-71 over the previous year and by 4.7 per cent during the year 1971-72, the estimated coverage during the current year is expected to be about 7.2% less than the last year's coverage. Therefore no trend as such for the increase in coverage for subsequent years can be drawn. However, it is unlikely that the figure of 12.8 million beneficiaries can be reached by 1973-74. It is expected that about 12 million benefeciaries may be covered during the last year of the Fourth Plan period. This coverage will be about 15.5% of the total number of children (estimated at 769.21 lakhs on 1.3.1974) in the age group 6-11 years in the country.

3. The additional enrolment in schools envisaged for the age group 6-11 years during the Fifth Plan period, 1974-79, is about 148 lakhs. Of this about 45 lakhs (30 per cent) may be covered under the mid-day meal programme raising the number of children under the school feeding programme to 165 lakhs during the last year of the Fifth Plan. The population of children in the age group 6-11 years on 1-3-1979 is estimated at 822.12 lakhs. This coverage will therefore represent about 20% of the population of children in this age-group. The coverage of 165 lakhs children may be perhaps phased over the Fifth Plan period as under:

Year		Coverage
1974-75	-	130 lakhs
1975-76	-	140 lakhs
1976-77	-	150 lakhs
1977-78	-	155 lakhs
1978-79	-	165 lakhs

The coverage of the nutrition feeding programme for pre-school children, pregnant women and lactating mothers for 1973-74 is expected to be about 40 lakhs benefeciaries. It is tentatively proposed here that for the Fifth Plan period, it may be possible to cover

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additional 60 lakhs benefeciaries phased as under:

Year		Coverage
1974-75	-	50 lakhs
1975-76	-	60 lakhs
1976-77	-	75 lakhs
1977-78	-	85 lakhs
1978-79	-	100 lakhs

4. One of the terms of reference of the Committee on Self-Reliance in Supplemental Feeding Programmes is the extension of feeding net work for pre-school children and school children for areas still not covered by such programmes, especially the border States. The mid-day meals programme is in operation in all States, except Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Bihar. This programme will have to be extended to these areas also during the Fifth Plan period. It is assumed that the additional coverage of 45 lakhs and 60 lakhs benefeciaries envisaged for the Fifth Plan under the School Feeding Programme and the social welfare programme for pre-school children etc. respectively will take into account the benefeciaries to be covered in these States.

5. The cost per meal has been worked out by the National Institute of Nutrition at 18 paise per day per child or Rs.36/- per year (200 feeding days) per child for the school feeding programme and Rs.54/- per year (300 feeding days) per beneficiary under the pre-school children etc. feeding programme. This is also the rate adopted for the Special Nutrition Programme at present. The cost of administration, transport etc. for the school feeding programme assisted by CARE roughly works out to about Rs.5/- per beneficiary per year (200 days) and for the Special Nutrition Programme and pre-school Balwadi feeding programme to about Rs.16.50 per beneficiary per annum (300 days). After taking over from CARE, it will be necessary to strengthen the administrative and organisational arrangements in the States for dealing with procurement, storage etc. As we have already provided for a sum of 5.5 Paise per beneficiary per day for the pre-school feeding programme, the same amount may be provided as the ceiling for the school feeding programme also. A margin has also to be kept for rise in prices. An average rate of 5 per cent increase per year in the price level of commodities and the services going into the feeding programmes may be assumed.

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6. Thus on the assumptions that -

(i) the coverage under the school mid-day meal programme will be 12 million children and under the pre-school children feeding programme and special nutrition programme will be about 4 million at the end of the 4th Plan period.

(ii) during the Fifth Plan period there will be an increase of about 4.5 million children in the school feeding programme and of 6 million beneficiaries in the other programme for the pre-school children/nursing and pregnant women;

(iii) this target of additional coverage for the 5th Plan takes into account the number of beneficiaries to be covered in the new areas, especially the border States;

(iv) the number of feeding days in a year will be 200 for the school feeding programme and 300 for the pre-school children and pregnant/nursing women programme;

(v) the cost of meal at 18 paise per beneficiary per day and that on administration/transport etc. Rs.11/- for mid-day meals programme and at Rs.16.50 per beneficiary per year for Special Nutrition Programme and

(vi) the cost at (v) above will increase at an average rate of 5 per cent per year.

the cost of supplemental nutrition feeding programmes during the Fifth Plan period will work out as under:-

I. <u>SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME</u>

Year	Cost of food items	Cost of administration/ transport etc.	Total
	(Rs. in crores)	(Rs. in crores)	(Rs. in crores)
1974-75	49.14	15.02	64.16
1975-76	55.57	16.98	72.55
1976-77	62.50	19.09	81.59
1977-78	67.81	20.72	88.53
1978-79	80.38	23.17	103.55
Total-I	315.40	94.98	410.30

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II. FEEDING PROGRAMME FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN, PREGNANT AND NURSING WOMEN.

1974-75	28.25	8.66	36.91
1975-76	35.72	10.91	46.63
1976-77	46.88	14.32	61.20
1977-78	59.07	18.04	77.11
1978-79	68.91	21.04	89.95
Total II	238.83	72.97	311.80
GRAND TOTAL (I + II)	554.23	167.95	722.10

The total cost on all the feeding programmes until the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan period is estimated to be about Rs.722 crores. Out of this about Rs.554 crores will be the expenditure on feeding material and about Rs.168 crores on administration, transport, storage etc.

7. It may be mentioned that the amount of Rs.722 crores covers the major items of expenditure on feeding materials, transport, storage, distribution etc. but does not include the expenditure that will have to be incurred on monitoring and evaluation of the programmes which the Central Government will have to do. Details of the organisation required for this are still to be worked out, but the amount should be very small compared to the total cost of Rs.722 crores on feeding material etc.

8. It may be mentioned that the State Governments are already meeting the expenditure on transport, storage, administration etc., including CARE cost in India for the school feeding programmes. The expenditure till the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan on this account will be about Rs.76.60 crores on 12 million beneficiaries which is the committed expenditure of the State Governments and is to be provided by them in their non-Plan budget. The additional amount of about Rs.18.38 crores of additional expenditure on transport etc. on the additional number of about 4.5 million children to be covered in the school feeding programme should normally be provided in the State Sector of the Fifth Plan. The expenditure on foodstuffs and administration of the feeding programmes of the Social Welfare Department is presently met by the Government of India. On the assumption that this continues to be borne by the Central Government, the total expenditure of the

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Central Government during this period would be about Rs.627.20 crores as under:

Expenditure on foodstuffs both for school feeding programme and for pre school children etc. feeding programme.	Rs.554.23 crores
Cost on transportation, administration etc. on the pre-school children and pregnant/nursing women feeding programme.	72.97 crores
Total	Rs.627.20 crores.

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ANNEXURE

ESTIMATED COST ON THE PHASING OUT OF CARE ACTIVITIES FOR THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES.

It may be stated that the computation of the cost has been made on the following assumption:-

(i) The level of the beneficiaries at the beginning of the Fifth Plan would be 12 million for school feeding and 4 million for special nutrition which would go up to 16.5 millions and 10 millions respectively by the end of the Fifth Plan.

(ii) The entire expenditure on the cost of feeding material would be borne by the Central Government, excepting where CARE assistance is provided for.

(iii) The expenditure on transport, storage and other incidentals on the school feeding programme will continue to be borne by the State as heretofore.

(iv) The entire expenditure on the special nutrition programme will continue to be borne by the Central Government.

(v) The expenditure per beneficiary is taken to be 18 paise per child per day and the cost of administration including transport etc. at 5½ paise per beneficiary per day.

(vi) There will be an esclation of prices at 5% every year over the price level of 1973-74 i.e. starting from the 1st year of the Fifth Plan.

(vii) The number of feeding days will continue to be at the present level i.e. 200 days for school feeding and 300 days for school feeding and 300 days for special nutrition.

(viii) The statement below would indicate a substantial increase in the cost to be borne by the State sector. This is because of the fact that at present the provision in the State budget includes only the cost of administrative staff (including that of CARE) plus transportation etc. There are, however, certain hidden elements of cost like the salaries of the school teachers, and other incidentals. This is borne by the fact that an analysis of the State Expenditure has shown wide fluctuations. The State Government had also stated that the provision was on the low side and uniformity has to be maintained in respect of 2 main feeding programmes. Therefore, in the present

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calculations the rate of 5½ paise per child per day allowed under the special nutrition programme has been uniformally applied for covering the charges on transport, storage, staff, distribution and other incidentals.

ALTERNATIVE I

Mid-day Meals Programme	Rs. crores
Central Govt. expenditure on Food.	250.62
State Govt. expenditure on administration etc.	76.61
Total	327.23

Special Nutrition Programme.

Central Govt. expenditure on Food, Administration etc. Out of this, the CARE contribution is about Rs.11 crores.	163.62

Total

Central Government	414.24
State Governments	76.61

This would mean increasing the present share of Central Government from about Rs.152 crores to Rs.414 crores during Fifth Plan and the States share continuing at Rs.76.61 crores.

ALTERNATIVE II

Mid-day Meals Programme.

Central Government	315.40
State Government.	94.98
	410.38

Special Nutrition Programme.

Central Government	311.80

Total

Central Government	627.20
State Government	94.98

This would mean increasing the share of Central Government from about Rs.152 crores to Rs.627.20 crores during the Fifth Plan and of the State Governments from Rs.76.61 crores to Rs.94.98 crores.

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ALTERNATIVE III.

Mid-day Meals Programme.

CARE	250.62
Central Government	64.78
State Government	94.98
Total	410.38

Special Nutrition Programme

Central Government	311.80

Total

CARE	250.62
Central Government	376.58
State Government	94.98
	722.18

This would mean increasing the share of Central Government from Rs.152 crores to Rs.376.58 crores, retaining CARE assistance at Rs.250.62 crores and increasing State share from Rs.76.61 crores to Rs.94.98 crores.

ALTERNATIVE IV

Mid-day Meals Programme.

CARE	119.20
Central Government	196.20
State Government	94.98

Special Nutrition Programme.

Central Government	311.80

Total

CARE	119.20
Central Government	508.00
State Government	94.98
	722.18

This would mean increasing the share of Central Government from Rs.152 crores to Rs.508.00 crores providing for CARE assistance at about Rs.120 crores and increasing State Government share from Rs.76.61 crores to Rs.94.98 crores.

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REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON FOOD COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON SELF-RELIANCE IN SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING PROGRAMMES

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REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON FOOD COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON SELF-RELIANCE IN SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING PROGRAMMES.

1.0 INTRODUCTION: The Sub-Committee consisting of a representative each from the Department of Food (Convenor), Planning Commission, Department of Social Welfare, Department of Health, Food Corporation of India, Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore (CFTRI), Deparment of Education, Tamil Nadu and Department of School Education, Kerala, was set up by the Committee on self-reliance at its meeting held on 26th May, 1972.

1.1 The members of the Committee have been shown in Annexure I.

1.2 As for the terms of reference, the Sub-Committee was required to identify the raw materials required for the production of supplemental food material, such as Bulgar wheat, maize, soyabean, groundnut flour, Bengal gram etc., recommend specific formulations and preparations for meeting the nutritional requirements, prepare a detailed plan of organising the production in regard to local food material such as Balahar, weaning foods, protein isolate toned milk and other allied matters.

1.3 The Deptt. of Food/Convenor collected from National Nutrition Institute, Hyderabad(NIN), the CFTRI Mysore, the Deptt. of Bio-chemistry, University of Baroda and Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore, their suggestions and the reports of work done by them in regard to feeding of vulnerable groups.

1.4 Shri Chahal, Member-Secretary of the Committee on Self-reliance and Dr. Kymal, Convenor of the Sub-Committee had visited the National Instt. Hyderabad on 18th July '72 and held detailed discussions with the Scientists there. The Sub-Committee also visited Trivandrum, Kerala, Home Science College, Coimbatore during 7th to 10th of August '72 and studied the work done on the spot and held discussions with the field workers concerned. The Sub-Committee held

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a meeting at Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi on 17th of August '72. The Sub-Committee have before it a Working Paper prepared by the Convenor summarising the information received from various institutions and also the Minutes of the Meetings held at Trivandrum, Coimbatore and Mysore.

2.0 PRESENT POSITION OF SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING PROGRAMMES:

2.1 Mid-day meal programmes involving 11.9 million children of the age group 6-11 is the biggest supplemental feeding programme. The beneficiaries include about 10% of pre-school children who accompany the elder children. Except in Tamil Nadu and, to some extent, in Pondicherry, where the local Governments have their own programme of a hot meal based on rice the entire school feeding programme is assisted by CARE. The foodstuffs now made available by CARE include Milk Powder, CSM, Balahar, Bulgar wheat and salad oil. The quantity of CARE food used per feeding, the cost and the nutritive value are indicated in the Table below:

	Amount (gms)	Cost (Paise)	Protein (gms)	Calories
CSM(Corn, Soya, Milk) blend:	42	7.9	10	146
Bulgar wheat:	56	8.0	6	198
TOTAL:	98	15.9	16	344
Salad oil	7	2.6	-	62
Seasoning	7	.	-	4
Grand Total:	112	18.5	16	410

The cost of CARE food includes packing and processing.

2.2 The CARE food is estimated to cost Rs.40 crores per year and Rs.13 crores for shipping charges. The State Governments meet the overhead, transport and CARE counterpart expenditure totalling Rs.5/- per beneficiary per year.

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2.3 Special Feeding Programmes covering pre-school children of age 0-6 and pregnant and nursing mothers is the next big feeding programme. This programme presently covers 2 million beneficiaries at a cost of Rs.4 crores per year. The cost per beneficiary allowed by Government consist of 18 paise per child per day towards cost of food and 5.5 paise per beneficiary per day towards overheads. The programme is entirely supported by Govt. of India.

2.4 Foreign assistance from (1) Catholic Relief Services, (2) World Church Service, (3) Lutheran World Relief; and (4) Christian Agency for Social Action is flowing substantially for relief and pre-school feeding programmes. The total import by these Agencies is estimated at Rs.14.65 crores in 1970-71, of which Rs.12.54 crores is upon PL-480 Title II account and Rs.2.51 crores from non-PL 480 sources. The import consisted largely of formulated foods CSM and WSB, cereals, Bulgar, Skimmed milk and oil.

2.5 The food received from abroad by other Agencies is also converted into ready-to-eat preparations like kitchri, Halwa, gruel, upma, and panjeeree in the vicinity of the school or other feeding centres. Bada, pakodas and sweet preparations like 'khir' are also made in some areas. Some areas serve soaked chana with condiments, jaggery coated roasted chana in special nutrition feeding programmes. Toned milk from skimmed milk powder, vegetable protein toned milk and even milk prepared from tinned glaxo and Amul food are used in different areas. Modern bread which is nutritionally fortified is used around areas where the nine Modern Bakeries are situated. Some areas are distributing commercially available biscuits. Some areas in Andhra Pradesh are making and distributing ready-to-serve preparations from locally available food ingredients suggested by the National Instt. of Nutrition. Thus, a wide variety of preparations varying in nutritive value are in use in Special Nutrition Programme covering pre-school children.

2.6 The various food preparations made out of CARE food in different State Government feeding programmes are summarised in Annexure II.

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2.7 The schools have built up necessary equipments, utensils and other arrangements through the assistance provided variously by the UNICEF, CARE, State Govts, local Government agencies and community contribution.

3.0 NUTRITIONAL GUIDE-LINES:

3.1 A large section of pre-school children and school children in our country are known to be suffering from gross malnutrition such as protein calorie malnutrition, Vit-A deficiency and also multiple deficiencies of vitamins and mineral nutrients. Nutrition of the pre-school children is the most critical as most of the mental developments take place during this period and there could be irreversible permanent damage to mental development unless proper nourishment is provided. The last six weeks before birth and the first six weeks afterwards are the most critical period in the rapid development of the child's brain and, therefore, adequate attention should be paid to the nutritional status of the mother during this period.

3.2 The diets of pre-school children are known to be deficient to the extent of 300 calories. Their diets also require protein of good quality to the extent of 10-12 gms. on an average.

3.3 In regard to school children, one of the principles generally accepted is that the meal should provide 1/3rd of the daily calorie requirement and ½ of the daily protein requirement of the child. Daily allowances of nutrients for children are as shown below:

<u>Daily Allowances of Nutrients for Children:</u>

Age	Calories	Proteins
1 year)		17
2 years)	1200	18
3 years)		20
4-6 years	1500	22
7-9 years	1800	33
10-12 years	2100	41

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Taking all factors into consideration, the nutritional guidelines for the various age groups are given below:

1. 0-1 age group will get approximately 200 calories and 8-10 grams of good quality protein, a portion of which will come from milk. Infants of 0-6 months will depend mostly on mother's milk; infants of 6-12 months will be given food of liquid or semi-solid consistency, e.g., milk, soft khichri, sweetened gruel preparation from CSM/Balahar.

2. 1-3 age group will get approximately 300 calories and 12 grams protein of good quality.

3. 3-6 ________ The same as for children of 1-3.

4. 6-12 ________ 400-500 calories and 16-20 grams of protein

5. Expectant mothers: 500 calories and 16-20 grams of protein. This feeding is to be restricted to the last trimester.

6. Nursing Mothers: 500 calories and 20-25 gms. of protein plus multi-vitamin tablets on alternate days.

It is desirable that the following essential vitamins and mineral nutrients are also incorporated in the supplementary food through fortification or by other means: Vitamin-A, Thiamin, Riboflavin, Vitamin B 12, Folic Acid, Dicalcium Phosphate

4.0 RANGE OF LOCALLY AVAILABLE FOODSTUFFS

4.1 There would be a wide range of locally available foodstuffs in any given situation, for example, cereals (rice, wheat, maize, jowar, bajra, etc., pulses (Bengal gram, green gram, black gram, coarse gram, dals etc), vegetables(potatoes, brinjals, tinda, peas, cabbage, cauli-flower etc.), fruits (mango, banana, apples, oranges, chickoo, guava, etc.), egg, fish, meat of various kinds, oils of various kinds, sugar, milk and milk products etc. could all be available foodstuffs. Even though individual foodstuffs vary widely in nutritive properties depending on genetic make-up and environmental influence, for practical purposes,

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choice can be made from groups having comparable nutritive properties but combining selected foodstuffs from the different groups in right amounts and proper proportions. It is theoretically possible to derive a nutritious food as desirable from natural foodstuffs. This is usually the basic principle in mixed diet and diversified diet for improving the dietary. But all these foodstuffs are not likely to be suitable for any institutional or mass community nutritious programmes, for example, fruits and vegetables. These items are difficult to arrange on a local basis at a reasonable cost to meet the nutritional requirements. They are chiefly the major source of vitamins, mineral nutrients and some protein depending on the individual item.

4.2 Some of the nutrients can readily be introduced by fortification of the pre-mix. They are also highly perishable and have to be arranged fresh every day. For meeting the specific requirements of mid-day meal and pre-school feeding, locally available foodsutuffs may have to be regarded as those cereals and pulses and other staple items of foodstuffs available in the country. Eggs meat, milk and fish may have to be left out of consideration except in restricted areas as they are expensive items. Moreover, several new sources of nutritious foods are being exploited as a result of application of science and technology. Production of protein-rich groundnut flour, cottonseed flour and food blends derived therefrom are excellent sources of nutrients which are available comparatively cheap and which would be promoted for deriving the best advantage to the country. Even when a cereal is chosen it would be preferable to choose a hybrid or a new high yielding item, such as maize, wheat etc. in preference to locally consumed food, such as rice. It is preferable to select items that have less demand, but at the same time, nutritious, as these foodstuffs will be available at a low cost and would not be subject to wide price fluctuation.

5.0 COOKING AND PREPARATION OF MEALS IN SHCOOLS AND FEEDING CENTRES;

5.1 Starting from primary ingredients preparation of nutritious meals involved elaborate cooking and also required technical guidance to maintain nutritional standards and hygiene. The necessity of finding suitable ingredients taking into consideration seasonal availability also involved administrative and organisational problems.

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One possibility was to have the meal prepared locally in the premises of the school or feeding centre; the other was to have a Central kitchen from where the cooked food could be transported to the feeding centres. The conventional meal has the disadvantage that the children are fed more or less the same type of food which they are accustomed at home. Moreover, the meal is not also as nutritious as in other approaches where it is fortified with essential vitamins and mineral nutrients. But it has the advantage that it is hot and satisfying.

5.2 In most parts of the country some arrangements have been developed for the preparation of ready to serve meals from CARE food. Even though several educational institutions and State Governments do not favour any activities in the preparation of meals in the premises of schools, there seems to be no satisfactory alternative immediately. It would be possible to prepare ready to eat preparations that can keep for a number of days and do away with preparations in the schools for feeding centres. But these preparations would largely be in the form of snacks and may not serve as satisfying meals even though nutritionally these preparations would be adequate. The preparation of kichdi, Upma, guel and other preparations can be undertaken with minimum efforts from partially processed pre-mixes.

5.3 The third alternative of a completely ready to eat standardised pack of food which has adequate shelf life is yet to be satisfactorily developed even though some success has been achieved with extruded products. It would, however, be able to go from stage two to this stage in course of time.

6.0 UTILISATION OF LOCALLY AVAILABLE PRIMARY FOODS IN FEEDING PROGRAMMES:

6.1 The recipes developed by the National Instt. of Nutrition, Hyderabad and Home Science College, Coimbatore for feeding infants and todlers (including pre-school children) utilise largely primary foodstuffs such as cereals, pulses and by treating them suitably and converting the mixture into preparations such as ladoos, biscuits etc., nutritious ready to

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eat preparations are derived. It has been felt that the approach is not much different from that of the preparation of a nutritious blend like CSM or Balahar and that starting from the ingredients is only one step earlier to such pre-mixed blends. There would be no harm to start from primary ingredients excepting that it is more advantageous to start on a small industry scale for facilitating organisation of production and distribution and also technical supervision. If the preparation commencing from ingredients is de-centralised to many small centres the chances of malpractices are likely to increase and technical supervision more expensive and slack. There is also the problem of ensuring proper hygiene and sanitation. Moreover, it will not be readily possible to standardise the nutrient content which would vary widely from one preparation to the other. To take one example, the protein content of the preparations recommended by NIN varied from 5 to 12.5 grams. There is also, perhaps, no need to start from the ingredients at every feeding centre provided the production of the nutritious blend is undertaken on a regional basis as near the feeding or consuming centre as possible. The preparation and distribution can, however, be successfully undertaken in comparatively big centres or organisations where adequate supervision and facilities can be arranged or at other places when technical supervision and guidance of a competent agency like that of the National Instt. of Nutrition or Home Science College, Coimbatore are available.

7.0 SELECTION OF LOCALLY AVAILABLE FOODSTUFFS:

7.1 Cereals and legumes were generally suitable for the feeding programmes. Even among the cereals rice even when available was likely to be expensive. Ragi and other coarse millets could be utilised but in areas where these items are consumed by the people there was a tendency for the price to be maintained at a high level at least in some seasons. There was no special advantage in using them unless they were available in surplus quantities. Wheat is another cereal which

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could be utilised with advantage particularly as it is a very nutritious grain and as a break-through in production has been achieved. The pulses had a higher price than cereals and was largely suitable to raise the protein level. New protein rich materials that are availabe at a much less price could be edible groundnut flour and other oilseed meals. They are not normally involved directly in high price fluctuations along with cereals and pulses, being new sources of food. The protein content also vary from 6-10 in the case of cereals, 20-25 in respect of pulses and 45-65 in the case of oilseed meal and protein concentrates. The cheapest method of preparing a blend which is highly nutritious would be to utilise these ingredients. Tapioca is another item that has been found suitable in Kerala. The best approach, therefore, seemed to be to prepare a food blend from the locally available ingredients and use it for conversion into food preparations at feeding centres. The extent of planning and pre-processing may be such that the cooking and preparation involved at the feeding centres may be minimum or nil.

The best strategy for self-reliance in the CARE assisted programme would be not to make any abrupt change in the composition of food, but to take over the existing programme and continue it using indigenous substitutes to the imported components of bulgar, CSM and salad oil. The bulgar wheat has been developed locally from indigenous wheat and also Balahar which is a substitute to CSM. Salad oil can be replaced by any vegetable cooking oil, but may be dropped from the list of items supplied free by Government. The oil can be avoided to some extent by alternate recipes. Wherever necessary for menus like upma, oil may be left as an item of voluntary contribution from the community. Maize grits can also readily be manufactured from hybrid maize and used in the same manner as bulgar. Further alteration and change over, wherever necessary, may be brought about gradually after investigations and experimentation.

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8.0 FOOD FORMULATIONS:

8.1 The existing programme generally consists of CSM, Bulgar wheat, salad oil. In Tamil Nadu, CSM, Rice, Salad oil is also used in the mid-day meal programme to some extent varying the menu. It is quite possible that with a uni-menu food acceptability may be a problem. Alternatives available on the basis of indigenously available resources would be Balahar and pre-cooked food.

8.2 Menu monotony is a common problem when the choice is restricted to least expensive method of feeding. There is some limited scope for menu change such as in the preparation of Halwa, Gruel and Upma. Further variation can be introduced such as in the preparation of Halwa, puree etc. with additional cooking expenses.

8.3 Low cost pre-cooked food has been developed by application of extrusion technology. The food can be available in ready-to-eat forms in different shapes or in a powder form. It has the advantage that it comes from a centralised processing unit and is delivered in an almost ready-to-eat form. It relieves the Headmaster and other school officials from all or most of the problems of supervising the daily preparation of raw food. A pre-cooked food is also likely to have a longer shelf life than Balahar thus facilitating a timely and effective food distribution schedule. The immediate disadvantage of feeding programmes based on pre-cooked food is the limited availability of the products at present. With improvement in technology there is also a possibility of breadking menu monotony by development of diversified instant menu preparations.

8.4 In a study undertaken at Madras vide Annexure III it has been shown that the mid-day meal preparations based on CSM, Rice, Salad oil and CSM, Bulgar, Salad oil are comparatively more expensive than those derived from Balahar. Extrusion processed pre-cooked food derived from whole corn 68% and de-fatted soy grits 29% with added vitamin and mineral mix and sugar tend out to be the least expensive. All the foodstuffs were roughly 135 gms. of protein and the CSM, Bulgar wheat, Rice and Salsad oil combination gave 534 calories and 13.5 gms. protein. From a strictly economic point of view the pre-cooked food seen to be the most advantageous even though there was currently a limitation enforced by menu monotony, availability of supplies and other factors.

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8.5 It is clear that no single approach will meet the diversified field requirements of the entire country and a combination of approaches may have to be judiciously combined to suit local conditions in developing a rapid programme of self-reliance in nutritional feeding. The programme may include the following components depending on local conditions:-

(1) Mid-day meal Programme - The existing programme may be continued with indigenous substitutes for imported food ingredients. Specimen menu variations may be (a) Kichdi from rice-pulse mix or wheat-pulse mix or maize-pulse mix or millet-pulse mix in the ratio of 70 : 30. Add 10 grammes of Multi-purpose food per child per preparation in the Kichdi mix.
(b) Rice, Bulg ar or Maize grits with vegetable pulse curry. Add 10 grammes of Multi-purpose food per child per preparation in the vegetable pulse curry.

(2) Balahar based on Wheat, Maize, Tapioca, Groundnut flour. Menu variations may include gruel, upma, halwa, sukhdi and panjiri.

(3) Pre-cooked extrusion processed instant food.
(a) Maize, groundnut flour, soyabean flour, jowar, bajra, tapioca and sweet potato in suitable combinations fortified with essential vitamins and mineral nutrients. Menu variations may include savoury and sweetned ready-to-eat preparations in different shapes and also powder that can be converted into instant food preparations.

(4) Nutritionally enriched bread, buns and biscuits.

(5) Double toned-milk or Vegetable protein toned-milk.

(6) Multi-purpose food.

(7) Chikki, slabs and tablets from nutritious blends like Balahar with added jaggery orsugar.

9.0 CENTRAL KITCHEN:

9.1 The Government of Tamil Nadu has made some attempt for the elimination of preparation at the feeding centre level and the transference of this operation to a central cooking facility which would deliver pre-cooked food to a number of individual schools. The Central Kitchen Scheme envisaged a separate Central Kitchen for each Development

Block catering to the needs of 40-75 individual schools. Even though a Central Kitchen Programme involves a change in the organisation pattern, it does not anticipate a change in the conventional preparations of rice, CSM and Bulgar wheat.

9.2 One major problem in the operation of the Central Kitchens is to keep the food prepared hot, without contamination with toxic bacteria and ingrdients and make deliveries every day on an extremely tight schedule. Thus a day's failure in the functioning of the Kitchen itself or of the transporting vehicles would mean a lost day for the delivery of food to the beneficiaries. A successful Central Kitchen Programme could be expected to relieve the Headmaster of the burden of the various tasks of running a day-to-day cooking operation and would provide much greater assurance of consistent quality and cleanliness in the preparation of food. The Central Kitchen Programme has, however, not yet been functioning long enough to demonstrate its operational efficiency.

10.0 LOCATION OF PROCESSING UNITS:

10.1 With a view to providing employment for local people and also promoting regional economic growth, it was desirabl to locate the processing industries nearer consuming centres Such decentralisation of production would also facilitate distribution and remove bottlenecks in storage and transportation. The group felt that processing should be undertaken under careful compliance of sanitary and hygienic requirements under the supervision of technical agencies on a regional basis. Approximately, one processing unit may be optimum for a group of beneficiaries numbering 100,000 which would involve a production of 7-10 tonnes per day. The group also felt that preparation of ready-to-eat meals from the nutritious blend may, if necessary, be undertaken in smaller centres such as block or village under proper supervision.

11.0 STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION:

11.1 The ingredients that will be utilised for processing for directing the recipies for feeding programmes should preferably be centrally purchased at the level of the State Government or at least the Collector. The commodities may be stored in scientifically maintained storage accommodation at Headquarters. The processed commodities may be issued as fresh as possible avoiding expensive packaging except in despatches to inaccessible areas where the products may have to be stored for 3-6 months. The Block Headquarters should have storage accommodation for

the food materials to the extent of one month's requirement. The schools and feeding centres may also store stocks for one month's requirement.

12.0 CARRY HOME FOOD PREPARATIONS:

12.1 The Carry Home Food studies undertaken by the Home Science College around Coimbatore needs further follow up. The studies may be continued and in subsequent phases attempts may be made to cover progressively part of the cost. Subsidiesed distribution of such a food blend may also be regarded as meeting the social objectives. The potentiality of the approach in other areas in the country also needs to be studied.

13.0 MARKETING OF LOW COST FOODS:

13.1 It was felt that the processing units that will be developed on a regional basis should also undertake production and marketing of low cost nutritious foods for the benefit of low income groups.

14.0 GOVERNMENT OF KERALA - CARE - INDIGENOUS PROJECT:

14.1 The Kerala indigenous food product programme is a systematic approach for replacing CARE food and achieving self-reliance utilising locally available foodstuffs. The State Government representatives have desired that the programme should be sponsored by the Government of India. They stressed that as soon as a suitable formulation was evolved and approved, the Government of India should try to introduce the food in place of CSM, CARE food and Balahar in actual feeding programmes in Kerala. It is felt that research investigation and developmental work should be intensified for the selection of a suitable Kerala indigenous food for which an appropriate proposal may be formulated. The Committee may recommend the utilisation of the Kerala Indigenous food in feeding programmes in Kerala. It may be recalled that the first approach on self-reliance as regards foodstuffs was made in the research and development of Balahar which helped to replace the CSM which was being imported by CARE. The Govt. of India may sponsor such research and developmental efforts for finding suitable formulations high in nutrition and low in cost from locally available foodstuffs in different parts of the country to promote a systematic development of feeding programmes.

15.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

15.1 No single approach will meet the diversified field requirements of the entire country and a combination of approaches may have to be judiciously selected to suit local conditions in developing a rapid programme of self-reliance in nutritional feeding.

15.2 The entire mid-day meal programme, pre-school children project and other nutritional feeding programmes can be implemented, if desired, utilising locally available food-stuffs and food products. The country may thus be regarded as having achieved self-sufficiency in regard to technique and technology required to organise supplemental feeding programmes. However, the change-over may be gradual in a phased programme - first phase may be:

(a) Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry, Lacadive & Minicoy.

(b) Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(c) Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Dadra-Nagar Havel, Goa, Daman & Diu, Delhi and Chandigarh.

(d) Jammu Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Eastern States of Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal, Mizoram, Manipur & Tripura.

15.3 The following nutritional guidelines may be adopted:-

0-1 year age group	...	Milk and food of semi-solid consistency; 200 calories: 10 grams good quality protein.
1-6 years age group	...	Processed/prepared food: 300 calories: 12 grams of protein.
6-12 years age group	...	Processed/prepared food: 400-500 calories; 16-20 grams of protein.
Expectant mothers / Last timester / Nursing mothers	...	Processed/prepared foods. 500 calories; 20-25 grams of protein.

A vitamin and mineral supplement comprising Vitamin 'A',

Thiamine, Riboflavin, Vitamin B_{12}, and folic acid and dicalcium phosphate/calcium sulphate and ferrous sulphate will be incorporated in the supplementary food through fortification or provided by other means at a cost of 0.5 paise to 1 paise per beneficiary per day.

Feeding for mid-day meal in schools would be during school days numbering about 250 a year. Other supplemental feeding programmes would cover 300 days in a year.

15.4 One approach in supplemental feeding consisted in cooking ingredients purchased locally to give a nutritious preparation for pre-school and school children. The approach has the advantage that a hot and satisfying meal could be served and the community could learn to improve their diet by utilising locally available foodstuffs. There are, however, several disadvantages in adopting the approach to mass feeding programme some of which are :-

(i) Non-availability of raw materials during certain seasons;

(ii) Non-availability of suitable places and cooking facilities;

(iii) Non-availability of hygienic conditions for cooking;

(iv) Large requirement of trained staff for cooking and supervision;

(v) Inadequacy of provision for hygienic cleaning of utensils;

(vi) Greater chances of malpractices and misuse of funds;

(vii) Difficulties in local purchase/supplies of perishable items like fruits and vegetables;

(viii) Greater chances of malpractices and misuse of funds;

(ix) Variation ~~in~~ prices of commodties;

(x) Large variation in nutritional content from day to day;

(xi) Inadequacy of certain dictary deficient nutrients such as vitamins and minerals;

(xii) Pressure on some of the conventional items such as rice and dals etc.

Under certain conditions with proper supervision these difficulties could be overcome and recipies provided both by Avinashilingam Home Science College and Nutrition Research Institute could be used for providing lunches to pre-school and school children.

15.5 It is, however, desirable that such meals utilise Multi-purpose food at the rate of 10 gram per beneficiary oer day or nutri-cube or any other nutrition supplement to provide the same level of vitamin and minerals in the preparation of the vegetable soup or dal so that the dietary deficiencies in respect of vitamins and minerals are met.

15.6 It will be simpler to restrict the approach to the following recipies:-

(i) Coarse grains and dal kichdi, example bajra and green dal, maize and dal, rice and red gram dal wheat and dal;

(ii) Rice vegetable pulse or fish potato curry;

Add multi-purpose food or similar concentrate at the rate of about 10 grams per beneficiary per day to provide the needed vitamins and minerals. A set of specimen recipies is enclosed (Annexure IV).

15.7 Elaborate cooking and preparation from primary ingredients should be avoided as far as practicable and that cooking and preparation involved at the feeding centres may be minimum. It will be difficult to avoid altogether some cooking or preparation at the feeding centres. The CARE assisted existing programmes have some arrangements for cooking at feeding centres. Indigenous food items similar to CARE foods, if available, could be converted into ready-to-eat preparations like kichdi, halwa, gruel, upma and panjiri in the vicinity of the school or other feeding centres.

15.8 The following locally available foodstuffs may be given preference in the programme:-

(i) High yielding hybrid maize - This can readily be produced; demand for this is comparatively less and this can be converted readily into wholesome food products.

(ii) Wheat - Improved varieties of high yielding wheat likely to be available in surplus.

(iii) Tapioa - This food crop is high yielding giving 3-4 times as much calories per acre as cereals. This can be readily produced in areas like Kerala where other items are in short supply.

(iv) Sweet Potato - This is high yielding crop that can readily be raised and also processed into nutritious foods.

(v) Ground flour - It is a protein rich material; It contains as high as 50% protein and fair amount of vitamins. It is a by-product recoverable from oilseed processing. It is also a new food developed by technological aids. It is cheaper than protein rich materials like gram. It is desirable to encourage these products from the point of view of national interest. Moreover, other cereals and foodgrains such as rice and gram are much more expensive than these items.

Coarse grains and millets like bajra, jowar and ragi can also be used provided they are available at reasonable prices. The product that may be recommended for use for the feeding programmes may be -

(i) Maize - grits, semolina, pre-cooked flour, whole maize extruded and processed with other items.

(ii) Wheat - atta, bulgar wheat.

(iii) Tapioca - parboiled tapioca suji, extruded products with other items, fortified sago.

(iv) Sweet Potato - extruded products in combination with other items.

(v) Groundnut flour - Balahar, Multi-purpose food, Protein isolate toned milk, extruded products.

15.9 Another approach is the preparation of infant weaning foods for infants and pre-school children from locally available foodstuffs. Recipies have been developed at the National Nutrition Institute, Hyderabad, the All India Institute of Hygiene, Calcutta and Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore, for

preparation of these foods either from primary ingredients such as cereals and dals or from locally available traditionally processed items such as beaten rice. The advantage of the approach is that (a) they are capable of being processed at home or on the basis of small-scale industries, (b) they are eaten in a variety of ways, example, biscuits, ladoos and ready-to-eat preparations, and that they are already snack-preparations familiar to the community. The disadvantages are that (a) the preparation requires adequate supervision by technical experts who will be required in large numbers; (b) the difficulties in avoiding contamination and maintaining hygienic standards; (c) wide variation in nutrient content which vary widely, for example, proteins from 5% to 12%.

15.10 However, with the proper supervision, the approach has practical application. It is recommended that 10 grams of multi-purpose or other food concentrates may be added per beneficiary per day to the recipe to supply the needed vitamins and minerals. A few specimen recipies are enclosed (Annexure V).

15.11 A very important approach consists in the development of low cost nutritious food blends like Balahar derived from locally available food ingredients. Balahar is a low-cost mixture of vegetable proteins, cereal grains, vitamins and minerals. The present composition of the blend consists of bulgar wheat or corn, soya and groundnut. India produces about 6 million tonnes of proteins per year. Bengal gram is another food, a pulse that could be readily used. Over 4 million tonnes of Bengal gram is produced. The cereal component in Balahar can be replaced by other cereals like ragi, jowar, bajra, etc., without affecting the nutritive value. Similarly, components like cottonseed flour and sesame flour could also be used. Balahar has thus been used as a blend of cereals and legume flours. It is the cheapest and most nutritious of all foodstuffs currently in use in the feeding programmes; 75 grammes giving 300 calories, 15 grams of protein besides Vitamin and mineral nutrients costing only less than 10 paise per beneficiary. It may be regarded as an inter-mediary stage in the production of infant food from locally available ingredients. It can be rendered into sncak preparations like the NIH recipies with the addition of sugar or jaggery or cooked as gruel, halwa, upma, sukhdi and panjiri. It is an indigenous substitute for the imported CSM and can be prepared entirely from indigenous ingredients. The food blend is adapted for use in tribal rural and urban areas. The keeping quality which is now

3 to 5 months could be improved by introducing a roasting or precooking operation in the processing. Tasteful slabs and tablets can also be produced. The approach has the advantage that it utilises the local ingredients which are comparatively low-priced and which do not have wide price fluctuation. The blend is also standardised and has a fixed nutritional composition. It could store well from 3 - 5 months and does ~~not require technical~~ guidance at the stage of preparation and distribution.

15.12 Bread and buns are very convenient both from the point of view of nutrition as well as easy distribution. They may be utilised both in the mid-day meal programme and in the feeding of pre-school children. Their use, however, is limited owing to the limited number of producing units in the country. The bread and buns used may be necessarily fortified.

15.13 Extrusion processed foodstuffs are low in cost, high in ~~nutrition,~~ highly ~~acceptable~~ and have long shelf-life. They can be made in the form of ready-to-eat or pre-cooked food or as a powder which could be converted into instant food preparations with very little effort. Moreover, maize, soyabean, groundnut flour and other inexpensive materials could be converted into highly acceptable sophisticated foodstuffs at low cost. However, the industrial production has yet to be developed and oriented to the requirements of the feeding programmes. The development is included in the country's UNDP programme and also in the UNICEF-assisted programme. The products would fit in well with urban feeding programmes and also tribal and rural feeding programmes. It has special applicability in seasonally inaccessible areas.

15.14 Biscuit-like products have also an important role in feeding programmes. They have long shelf life, high acceptability and convenience in distribution. Blends to prepare Balahar could be utilised in the production of biscuits and cookies. Biscuits blend very well with other preparations like gruel and may be used 10 to 20 gms. per day along with other items 2 to 3 times a week.

15.15 Chikki is another product that could be prepared readily from blend like Balahar or groundnut flour or traditional ingredients. The product has high acceptability but consume sugar or jaggery in large proportions. It may be encouraged in specific areas where there is advantage.

15.16 Double-toned milk which would be available currently at the rate of 60 paise per kilo and vegetable protein toned milk 'Miltone' which is available from 75-85 per kilo,

would be suitable for inclusion in the programme, particularly the younger age group. Their availability is, however, confined to areas where the dairy programme is in operation.

15.17 The Government of India may support the continuance of "Carry Home Food" investigations undertaken in Coimbatore as part of Tamil Nadu system oriented nutrition project.

15.18 The Government of India may support the development and introduction of the Kerala indigenous food utilising locally available tapioca for use in feeding programmes in Kerala and extend financial assistance.

15.19 The Government of India may investigate in details the development of food formulations based on locally available foodstuffs for each areas.

15.20 It is desirable that the ingredients chosen in the feeding programme do not creat a high demand for items which are in short supply such as sugar, pulses and rice.

15.21 The types of foods at present used in CARE assisted mid-day meals programme could be produced indigenously from raw materials available in the country. These foodstuffs include (a) Bulgar wheat - which is par-boiled indigenously from raw materials available in the country. These foodstuffs include (a) Bulgar wheat - which is par-boiled milled wheat, (b) CSM - which is nutritious food formulations and (c) Salad oil. A substitute to CSM has already been indigenously developed. This product is Balahar. The replacement for Salad oil is any cooking oil. The oil may be dropped by changing recipies suitably or when necessary may be provided as part of local community contribution for menu variation.

15.22 The same type of food ingredients, recipes and cooking preparations adopted for existing mid-day meal programmes may be continued so as not to upset the programme by any abrupt changes. The immediate change would be that indigenous substitutes for imported components of Bulgar wheat, CSM and Salad oil would be introduced to replace the imported ingredients.

15.23 In respect of pre-school children cooking could be avoided by adopting the following schedule:

(a)

Urban areas Item	No. of days/week
Fortified Bread, Buns & Biscuits.	3.
Balahar preprations - Chikki, Sukhdi, Panjiri etc.	3.

(Processed ready to eat preparation when available may be used in replacement of other items).

(With suitable combinations of Double toned milk and vegetable protein toned milk).

(b)

Rural areas Item	No. of days/week
Recipes of NIN type from cereals with added vitamin-mineral supplement.	2.
Miscellaneous traditional snack preparations e.g. jaggery coated roasted gram, roasted dal, roasted groundnuts and other items suitably modified and combined to provide nutrition.	1.
Balahar preparations - Chikki, Sukhdi, Panjiri etc.	3.

(Bread bun or biscuits may be used in replacement for other items wherever available).

(With suitable combination of Double toned milk and vegetable protein toned milk).

(Processed ready-to-eat preparations may be used when available in replacement of other items).

(c)

Tribal areas Item	No. of days/week
Recipes of NIN type from cereals and pulses with added vitamin-mineral supplement.	2.
Balahar preparations.	2.
Extrusion processed ready-to-eat preparations.	2. (Whenever not available use any one of the first two alternatives).

(d)

Seasonally Inaccessible areas e.g. Lauhal, Spiti, Kinaur. Item	No. of days/week
Extrusion processed or otherwise made ready-to-eat preprations.	6.

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ANNEXURE I.

1. Shri K.V. Natarajan,
Chief
(Nutrition & Social Planning),
Planning Commission,
New Delhi.

2. Shri O.K. Moorthy,
Director,
Deptt. of Social Welfare,
New Delhi.

3. Dr. R. Karnad,
Adviser (Nutrition),
Dte. General of Health Services,
New Delhi.

4. Mrs. L. Madhok,
Sr. Dietician,
DGHS, Min. of Health.

5. Shri S.L. Bhanot,
Sr. Dy. Manager,
Food Corporation of India,
New Delhi.

6. Sri Neelakantha,
Dy. Manager,
Food Corporation of India.

7. Shri K. Diraviam,
Secretary,
Deptt. of Education,
Govt. of Tamil Nadu,
Madras.

8. Shri P.K. Umashankar,
Deptt. of School Education,
Govt. of Kerala,
Trivandrum.

9. Shri M.R. Chandrasekhar,
Chairman,
Discipline of Protein Technology,
CFTRI,
Mysore.

10. Dr. P.K. Kymal,
Executive Director,
Food & Nutrition Board,
Deptt. of Food: Convenor

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Existing food preparations from CARE Food.

BENEFICIARY TARGETS ESTIMATED BY STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR 1971-72

STATE	NAME OF DEPT.	NAME OF FEEDING PROGRAM	ITEM OF FOOD SERVED	COMPOSITION	QUANTITY (RATION	AVERAGE NO. OF FEEDING DAYS (in a y
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANDHRA Pradesh	EDUCATION	SCHOOL	BOTTLED MILK	MILK POWDER	1 oz	215
			UPPUMA	CSM/BALHAR SALAD OIL	3 oz ¼ oz	215
GUJARAT	PANCHAYAT & HEALTH	SCHOOL	BOTTLED MILK	MILK POWDER	1 oz	200
			uppuma/ PORRIDGE	BULGUR SALAD OIL	3 oz 1 oz	200
HARYANA	EDUCATION	SCHOOL	HALWA/ PORRIDGE	C S M SALAD OIL	2 oz ¾ oz	200
	DEVELOPMENT		HALWA/ PORRIDGE	C S M SALAD OIL	2 oz ¼ oz	250
KERALA	EDUCATION	SCHOOL	UPPITTU	CSM/BALAHAR BULGUR SALAD OIL	1½ oz 2 oz ¼ oz	190
MAHARASHTRA	EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE	SCHOOL	UPPUMA	CSM SALAD OIL	2 oz ½ oz	150
	BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION		BOTTLED MILK MILK BISCUIT/BUN	MILK POWDER WHEAT FLOUR	1 oz 0.39 oz	195
MADHYA PRADESH	TRIBAL WELFARE	SCHOOL	HALWA/ PORRIDGE	CSM BULGUR SALAD OIL	2 oz 2 oz ½ oz	220
MYSORE	EDUCATION	SCHOOL	UPPITTU	CSM/BALAHAR SALAD OIL	3 oz ⅛ oz	180
			BOTTLED MILK	MILK POWDER	1 oz	180
			UPPITTU	CSM/Balahar SALAD OIL	3 oz ¼ oz	135

.......2/-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7.
ORISSA	PANCH-AYAT RAJ & COMM-UNITY DEVEL-OPMENT	SCHOOL	PORR-IDGE/ UPPUMA	CSM BULGUR SALAD OIL	2 oz 1 oz $\frac{1}{4}$ oz	220
PUNJAB	EDUCA-TION	SCHOOL	HALWA	CSM SALAD OIL	2 oz $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	133
	EDUCA-TION (CHANDI-GARH CITY PROGRAMME)	SCHOOL	BOTTLED MILK	MILK POWDER	1 oz	200
	AMRITSAR MUNI-CIPAL COMMI-TTEE	SCHOOL	BOTT-LED MILK	MILK POWDER	1 oz	200
RAJAS-THAN	PANCH-AYAT & DEVEL-OPMENT	SCHOOL	HALWA	CSM SALAD OIL	3 oz	200
TAMIL NADU	EDUCA-TION	SCHOOL	UPPMA/ KANJI	BULGAR CSM SALAD OIL	3.53oz (100 gms) 1.06 oz (30 gms) 0.282 oz. (8 gms)	200
	PONDI-CHERRY	SCHOOL	UPPUMA/ KANJI	BULGUR CSM SALAD OIL	3.53 oz (100 gms) 1.06 oz (30 gms) 0.282 oz (8 gms)	200
UTTAR PRADESH	EDUCA-TION	SCHOOL	HALWA/ PORRI-DGE	CSM SALAD OIL	3 oz [illegible] oz	220

.....3/-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WEST BENGAL	EDU-CATION	SCHOOL	BOTTLED MILK	MILK POWDER	1 oz	175
			MILK BREAD	FLOUR MILK & SALAD OIL	1.3 oz	
	RELIEF & SOCIAL WELFARE	SCHOOL	PORRI-DGE	CSM	1' oz	
				BULGUR	2 oz	160

ANNEXURE III

Integrated (3-6 yr Pre-School Feeding at Primary School
Midday Meals Programme
Tamil Nadu - 1972.
(# Primary Schools Feeding - 30,000)

	About 135 g. per serving	No. of beneficia-ries (millions)	Cost/child per year (Rs)	Non-food recurring costs	Local Contri-bution	Food Costs	Total
				(Rupees in millions)			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
T J D A T E	CSM, Bulgar wheat, Rice & Salad Oil Protein - 13.5 g. Calories - 534	1.6 (6-12 yr)	54.8	5.7	13.0	69.0	87.7
P R	Same as above	3.06 (3-12 yr)	53.7	30.1	-	134.1	164.3
P	Balahar Protein - 21 g. Calories - 483	3.06 (3-12 yr)	49.8	30.1	-	122.	152.5
O S E D	Pre-cooked Food Protein - 20 g. Calories - 482	3.06 (3-12 yr)	36.6	17.6	-	94.3	111.8

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Annexure-IV

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Recipes-suggested by National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad.

1. HAYATNAGAR MIXTURE

Wheat	... 40 g.
Roasted Bengal gram dhal	... 16 g.
Roasted Groundnuts	... 10 g.
Jaggery	... 20 g.

Wheat is roasted and powdered. It is mixed with powdered, Bengal gram, groundnuts and jaggery. It is mixed with hot water and made into a porridge.

Calories ...... 300 Proteins ..... 11.3 g. Cost: 15 paise

2. WHEAT PAYASAM

Whole wheat	... 30 g.
Roasted Bengal gram flour	... 20 g.
Sugar	... 25 g.
Groundnuts	... 8 g.

Roast whole wheat and power it. Add roasted Bengal gram flour, sugar and crushed roasted groundnuts to it. Cook for 5 minutes.

Calories ...... 300 Proteins .... 11 g. Cost: 14 paise

3. PRESSED RICE LADOO

Pressed rice	... 34 g.
Roasted Bengal gram dhal	... 23 g.
Sugar or Jaggery	... 23 g.

Pressed rice, roasted Bengal gram dal and sugar are powdered. Hot water is added to make the mixture soft in consistency. It is served either as ladoos or as barfi.

Calories ..... 300 Proteins ..... 7.4 g. Cost: 15 paise

4. JOWAR KHICHERI

Jowar Rawa	.. 37 g.
Green-gram dal	.. 37 g.
Pumpkin	.. 22 g.
Carrot	.. 22 g.
Oil	.. 5 g.
Cumin	.. A pinch
Salt	.. To taste
Water	.. As required

Jowar is boiled till half done. Dal is added and cooked for a few minutes. Grated carrots and pumpkin are added to the mixture and cooked till semi-solid. It is removed from fire and seasoned with fried cumin.

Calories ...... 300 Proteins .... 13 g. Cost: 15 paise

5. RAGINA

Ragi (roasted)	... 40 g.
Roasted Bengal gram dal	... 10 g.
Sugar	... 30 g.

The ingredients are po ered. Sugar syrup is added and made into balls. If a semin-solid consistency is desired. The supple ent can be suitably diluted

Calories .... 300 Proteins ...... 5.1 g. Cost: 13 paise

6. SAJINA

Bajra (roasted)	... 40 g.
Green gram dal (roasted)	... 10 g.
Sugar	... 30 g.

The ingredients are powdered. Sugar syrup is added and made into balls. If a semi-solid consistency is desired. The supplement cant be suitably diluted

Calories .... 300 Proteins ...... 7.1 g. Cost: 13 paise

7. RICE KHICHERI

Rice	... 50 g.
Green gram dal (roasted)	... 35 g.
Leafy vegetables (spinach)	... 15 g.
Oil	... 5 g.
Salt	... To taste
Seasoning material	... As required

Rice, dal and spinach are cooked separately. The vegetable is mashed, diluted and strained through a clean cloth. Cooked rice, dal and vegetable juice are mixed together. Salt and seasoning are added and mixed.

Calories .... 300 Proteins ...... 12.3 g. Cost: 19 paise

8. GROUNDNUT BISCUITS

Wheat flour	... 25 g.
Roasted groundnut flour	... 25 g.
Sugar	... 25 g.
Baking powder	... A pinch

Make a dough, mixing all the ingredients. Roll the dough into chapaties, cut to desired shape and then bake in a degchi on heated sand.

Crisp and delicious. The snack was tried out in a village and was accepted.

Calories........ 325 Proteins ..... 11 g. Cost: 14 paise

9. JOWAR UPMA

Broken jowar	... 45 g.
Roasted groundnuts	... 15 g.
Oil	... 7 g.
Seasoning materials	... As required

....3/-

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Seasoning material is fried in oil. Broken jowar is added and fried till slightly brown. Water is added and cooked till soft. Broken groundnuts are added and cooked for a few more minutes.

Being used in the special nutrition programme in the tribalareas of Andhra Pradesh.

Calories .... 305 Proteins .... 8.5 g. Cost: 13 paise

10 RICE PORRIDGE

Rice	... 33 g.
Roasted groundnuts	... 10 g.
Roasted Greengram dal	... 17 g.
Sugar or Jaggery	... 20 g.
Spinach (or any other leafy vegetable)	... 30 g.

Rice is cooked and mixed with powdered groundnuts and green gram dal. Spinach is boiled in water till soft, mashed and strained through a clean cloth. This is added along with jaggery or sugar to the above mixture and cooked for a few minutes.

Being used in the special Nutrition programme in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh.

Calories .... 306 Proteins ..... 9 g. Cost: 14 paise

11. BARFI

Beaten Rice	... 25 g.
Roasted groundnuts	... 20 g.
Jaggery	... 25 g.

Beaten rice is roasted and mixed with the groundnuts. Jaggery is made into a sticky syrup and added to the beaten rice, groundnut mixture. Then it is spread on a greased plate and cut into pieces immediately.

Being used in the special Nutrition programme in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh.

Calories......... 295 Proteins ...... 7 g. Cost: 14 paise

12. GEHUNA

Whole wheat	... 30 g.
Green gram dal	... 20 g.
Groundnuts	... 8 g.
Jaggery	... 20 g.

Wheat, greengram daland groundnuts are roasted and powdered separately. The powder mixture is made into balls with thin syrup prepared from jaggery.

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Being used in the special Nutrition programme in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh.

Calories .... 300 Proteins ...... 11 g. Cost: 14 pa

13. RAGI HALWA

Ragi	... 50 g.
Roasted groundnuts	... 10 g.
Jaggery	... 40 g.
Oil	... 5 g.

Roast Ragi and powder it. Make jaggery syrup. Add powdered groundnuts a ragi flour to it and cook till it becomes semi-solid. Add heated oil and remove from the fire.

14. RAGI PUTTU

Ragi	... 50 g.
Jaggery	... 35 g.
Red gram dal	... 25 g.

Roast ragi or red gram dal. Powder them. Mix both powders with jaggery syrup and make into a batter. Steam the batter till it becomes dry.

15. TAPIOCA PORRIDGE

Tapioca	... 50 g.
Roasted groundnuts	... 10 g.
Jaggery	... 30 g.
Green gram dal	... 20 g.

Cook tapioca and green gram dal in water till soft. Mash them. Add pow roasted groundnuts and Jaggery. Cook for a few minutes.

.....

The above receipes suffer from the disadvantages explained in the Committee's report, viz., the nutrient contents vary widely, for exampl protein content range from 5 to 12% (2) vitamin and mineral nutrients a met, (3) the large number of processing centres may create problems of technical supervision and maintenance of hygienic requirements.

Note:- The Institute has recommended the adoption of recipes for the 4 Southern States as follows:-

Mysore	Andhra Pradesh	Kerala	Tamil Na
Hayatnagar Mixture	Hayatnagar Mixture	Barfi	Groundnut Bi
Ragina	Pressed Rice laddu	Gehuna	Ragi Halwa
Sajina	Rice Porridge	Ragi Puttu	Hayatnagar Mi
Barfi	Groundnut Biscuits	Tapioca porride	Ragina

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Annexure V

Specimen recipes suggested by Sri Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore.

1. BURFI

INGREDIENTS	AMOUNT, G.
Roasted groundnut	35
Jaggery powder	30
Water, Tablespoon	2

METHOD

1. Mix Jaggery powder with water
2. Heat till thread consistency is obtained
3. Add the roasted nuts and mix for 2 or 3 minutes
4. Remove from fire
5. Pour on a greased plate
6. Cut into required shape after it cools.

NUTRITIVE VALUE

Calories	315
Protein, g.	9.3
Cost, paise	16

2. SLABS WITH ROASTED BENGALGRAM FLOUR

INGREDIENTS	AMOUNT, G
Roasted Bengalgram dhal	50
Powdered Jaggery	30
Water, Tablespoon	2

METHOD

1. Make a rough powder (uneven) with roasted Bengralgram dhal
2. Mix water with Jaggery
3. Heat and prepare a syrup of thread consistency.
4. Add the Bengalgram powder and stir for 2 or 3 minutes.
5. Pour on a greased plate.
6. Cut into slabs after it cools.

....2/-

NUTRITIVE VALUE

Calories	300
Protein, g.	11.3
Cost, paise	16

3. ADAI

INGREDIENTS	AMOUNT, G
Cholam	25
Redgram dhal	25
Greengram dhal	10
Bengalgram dhal	10
Groundnut Oil	7
Onion, big	2
Salt	1
Chillipowder	1
Curry leaves	1

METHOD

1. Soak the cholam and the dhals in water for 3 hours
2. Grind to a coarse paste with water
3. Chop the onions and curry leaves
4. Mix the salt, chillipowder, chooped onions and curry leaves with the ground paste.
5. Add water and make a thin batter
6. Heat on a greased pan. Cook on both sides by turning it.

NUTRITIVE VALUE

Calories	307
Protein, g.	12.7
Cost, paise	12

4. GREENGRAM DHAL PAYASAM

INGREDIENTS	AMOUNT.G
Greengram dhal	40
Jaggery	10
Water, cup	1

METHOD

1. Roast the dhal till brown and keep
2. Boil water in a vessel
3. Add the roasted dhal and cook for fifteen minutes
4. Add jaggery and mix
5. Boil for two or three minutes
6. Remove from fire.

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NUTRITIVE VALUE

Calories	177
Protein, g.	9.84
Cost, paise	6

5. PONGAL (Kucherie)

INGREDIENTS	AMOUNT, G
Parboiled rice	50
Greengram dhal	40
Pepper	1/4 or 1/2
Cumin seeds	1/4
Salt	1/2

METHOD

1. Clean the rice and dhal
2. Roast the dhal slightly
3. Boil two cups of water in a vessel
4. Add the dhal and rice
5. Add pepper, salt and the cumin seeds
6. Cook till soft

NUTRITIVE VALUE

Calories	312
Protein, g.	13.00
Cost, Paise	10

6. DOSAI AND CHUTNEY

DOSAI

INGREDIENTS	AMOUNT G.
Ragi flour	50
Black gram dhal	15
Groundnut oil	10
Salt	1

METHOD

1. Soak the Blackgram dhal for 2 hours
2. Grind it to a smooth paste with salt and water.
3. Mix both(groundpaste and Ragi flour) and keep over night for fermentation.
4. Prepare dosai on a greased pan.

CHUTNEY

INGREDIENTS	AMOUNT G.
Roasted Bengal gram dhal	10
Coconut scrapings	5
Green chillies	1
Ginger	small piece
Salt	a pinch

METHOD

1. Mix all the ingredients and grind to a smooth paste.

NUTRITIVE VALUE

	Dosai	Chutney
Calories	306.0	59.0
Protein, g.	7.2	2.5
Cost, paise	12	3

....4/-

7. ROASTED BENGALGRAM DHAL LADDU

INGREDIENTS	AMOUNT, G.
Roasted Bengalgram dhal	50
Jaggery Powder	30
Water, Tablespoon	2

METHOD

1. Mix Jaggery powder and water
2. Heat the syrup till thread stage is obtained
3. Add the roasted Bengalgram dhal and mix well for two minutes.
4. Remove from fire
5. Pour on a greased plate and make balls of lime size.

NUTRITIVE VALUE

Calories	300
Protein, g.	11.3
Cost, paise	16

8. IDDLY AND MINT CHUTNEY

IDDLY

INGREDIENTS	AMOUNT g
Cholam	50
Blackgram dhal	15
Salt, tablespoon	1/2

METHOD

1. Soak the cholam and dhal separately for 3 hours
2. Grind to a smooth paste separately
3. Mix with salt and keep over night for fermentation (atleast for 8 hours)
4. Prepare Iddly in the Iddli steamer

NUTRITIVE VALUE

Calories	227
Proteins, g	8.8
Cost, paise	9

CHUTNEY

INGREDIENTS	AMOUNT g
Mint leaves	20
Roasted Bengalgram dhal	10
Green chillies No.	2
Salt, tablespoon	1/4
Ginger	small piece

METHOD

1. Mix all the ingredients and grind to a smooth paste

NUTRITIVE VALUE

Calories	48
Protein, g.	3.2
Cost, Paise	5

.....5/-

9. BONDA

INGREDIENTS	AMOUNT, G
Bengalgram dhal flour	40
Cholam flour	5
Potato	50
Onion, big	2
Chillies, green	1
Salt	1
Curry leaves	1
Groundnut oil	10

METHOD

1. Boil Potatoes, peel, mash and keep
2. Chop onion, chillies and curry leaves
3. Heat oil in a pan
4. Add mustard and the chopped onion, chillies and curry leaves.
5. Add little salt to the mashed potato and mix with the seasonings.
6. Make into balls of lime size and keep
7. Mix the Bengalgram flour, cholam flour and salt
8. Add water and prepare a thin batter
9. Heat oil(for frying) in a pan
10. Dip the potato balls in the batter and fry till golden brown

NOTE: The oil used was weighed before and after frying The nutritive value was calculated according to the amount of oil absorbed.

NUTRITIVE VALUE

Calories	306
Protein, g.	9.6
Cost, paise	16

10. MURUKKU

INGREDIENTS	AMOUNT, G
Cholam flour	40
Bengal gram flour	25
Chilli powder	1
Salt	1
Oil	10

METHOD

1. Mix all the ingredients together
2. Add sufficient water and prepare a thick dough
3. Make the required shape
4. Heat oil in a pan
5. Fry till golden brown colour is obtained.

Note:-The oil was weighed before and after frying, the nutritive value is calculated according to the amount of oil absorbed.

...6/-

NUTRITIVE VALUE

Calories	323
Protein, g.	9.4
Cost, paise	11

11. DHAL VADAI

INGREDIENTS	AMOUNT, G
Bengalgram dhal	50
Cholam	5
Onion, big	2
Chilli powder	1
Salt	1
Groundnut oil	10
Curry leaves	1

METHOD

1. Soak the dhal and cholam for 4 hours
2. Grind to a coarse paste
3. Chop the onions and curry leaves.
4. Add onions, chillipowder, salt and curry leaves to the ground paste and mix well
5. Make balls of lime size and flatten it with hand
6. Heat the oil
7. Fry till golden brown colour is obtained

NOTE: The oil used weighed before and after frying. The calories were calculated according to the amount of oil absorbed.

NUTRITIVE VALUE

Calories	294
Protein, g.	10.9
Cost, paise	15

12. HIGH PROTEIN FOOD LADDU

INGREDIENTS	AMOUNT, G.
Groundnut meal	225
Sesame meal	250
Horse gram	225
Jaggery	300
Total	1000 gm.

METHOD

1. Mix the ground nut meal, sesame meal and horse gram flour and roast for five minutes.
2. Make a syrup with Jaggery water

....7/-

3. Add the roasted mixture in the syrup and mix well.
4. Make into balls while still hot.

No. of Servings

20 laddus of 50 gms. weight for Lunch
40 laddus of 25 gms. weight for Tea and Breakfast

Cost for 100 g. 16 paise

13. READY TO MIX LADDU

COMPOSITION OF THE READY TO MIX LADDUS

No. Ingredients	Amount, g.	
1. Cereal flour, roasted	30	Cholam/Maize/Ragi
2. Pulse flour, roasted	20	Greengram or Roasted Bengalgram
3. Groundnut powder	10	
4. Jaggery powder	20	

METHOD

1. Mix the roasted flours of the cereal and pulse with groundnut powder and Jaggery.
2. Add 2 table spoons of hot water/80 g of the mixture and prepare the balls.

Nutritive Value and Cost of the Ready to Mix Laddus per 80 gm

No.	Name of the Mix	Calories	Protein g.	Cost Rs. Ps.
1.	Cholam Bengalgram Mix	311	10.85	0.11
2.	Cholam greengram mix	307	11.25	0.10
3.	Ragi Bengalgram mix	304	9.92	0.11
4.	Ragi Greengram mix	281	10.30	0.10
5.	Maize Bengalgram mix	309	11.06	0.11
6.	Maize Greengram mix	305	11.46	0.10

Annexure VI

REPORT OF BALAHAR EXPERIMENTAL FEEDING, MADRAS - 1972

5-1-72.

The ration taken was Rice 80 gms and Balahar 30 gms for 350 beneficiaries. There was no specific problems while mixing Balahar with Rice. The Balahar being a bit fine power sticks to every grain of rice and mixes well. The food prepared was in a semi-solid form. The food tasted well and liked by children when compared to Rice and CSM-mixed food. The main reason for liking by the children was;

a) The children like the wheat flavour of the cooked food.
b) The children like the taste of the food.
c) There was not bad smell in the food unlike Rice and CSM mixed food.

The food retained its moistute even after 12 hours and was almost in the same form as it was immediately after cooking.

6-1-72.

The ration taken was BW 100 gms and 30 gms of Balahar. The food served was very much liked by the children as the children have the preference for wheat preparations than Rice preparations. By adding wheat based Balahar to wheat the wheat taste and flavour was more in the food and very much liked by the children.

There was no specific problem in cooking BW and Balahar. The food was a bit sticky due to the fineness of the Balahar. This may be avoived if more Oil is added to the food.

7-1-72.

The ration taken was 80 gms of Rice and 40 gms of Balahar. Due to excess quantity of Balahar in the food, it was soggy and sticky. The children have the preference for a solid form of food as they have the practice making a small ball of the food for every mouth-full of food. But the food served on this day was pasty and soggy and the children could not have the satisfaction of making lumps out of the food.

The Balahar quantity should be restricted to 30 gms only and not 40 gms as tried to avoid the above. To suit the capacity of the cooking pan, food was cooked for only 330 beneficiaries on this day.

10-1-72.

The ration taken was 80 gms of BW and 40 gms of Balahar. The cooked food had more taste and flavour of wheat as the Balahar was a wheat based one. It was very much liked by the children but for the pasty and sticky condition of the food for the reason as above.

11-1-72.

Ration tried on this day was 100 gms of Balahar per beneficiary. The cooked food was soggy, sticky and in thick pasty form. The

....2/-

Children disliked the very shape of the food but liked the taste as the food had the taste of wheat. The s.oil ration was too meagre for a solo receipe out of Balahar. The sticky condition of the food may be avoided if more oil is added in the food.

In quantity, the cooked food out of balahar was very much less than the food made out of Rice and balahar-BW and Balahar.

Lumping of Balahar was more. This may be avoided if the commodity is made more coarse and also if it is filed well in dry form before mixing in water.

The Balahar is well accepted by the children for its taste, flavour and freshness. Freshness in the sense, Balahar that was tried for the test was fresh from the Mill. There was no bad odour like CSM (CSM gives a bad odour due to its long storage). There was no larvaes, insects in the food that was tried with Balahar.

The excess mixture of Balahar with rice or bulgar wheat make the food soggy, pasty and sticky which is disliked by the children. Children like any food ina a solid form to eat.

Lumping up of balahar when mixed with Rice or Wheat is much less when compared to CSM.

ANNEXURE VII. 520 1071

KERALA INDIGENOUS FOOD:

The objectives of the project have been to develop a food from materials readily and substantially available in Kerala that can replace presently imported foods used in the mid-day meals programme, and also to develop a plan to utilise this indigenous food in the mid-day meals programme. The intention has been that a product and possible process should be developed from foods indigenous to Kerala and in order to eliminate reliance upon sources outside Kerala. Further, a product indigenous to Kerala will stimulate and financially benefit the Kerala economy, while a product exogenous to Kerala will not have this effect. If a process is also developed, this will provide employment for the people of Kerala. Finally, a product and/or process that is developed for the Child Nutrition Programme of Kerala will be tested in Child Nutrition Programs throughout India and if successful may result in a major industry for Kerala. The other criteria have been that the food and/or process should at least equal if not exceed the nutritional value of the imported foods currently distributed. In addition, the food must be easy to prepare and equal if not exceed the acceptability of the foods currently utilised.

The programme started off with trials of 5 formulations with different ingredients consisting of tapioca, wheat, bengal-gram, peanut flour and multi-purpose food. Two formulations were meant to replace Bulgar wheat and three to replace CSM and Bulgar wheat. The formulations were developed on the recommendations of the National Instt. of Nutrition, Hyderabad (NIN) and the Central Food Technological Research Instt., Mysore (CFTRI). Extensive trials and tests were carried out at the CRTRI, Mysore, on the five formulae. The protein efficiency ratio of 3 formulate suitable to replace CSM were also carried out. The organoleptic evaluation was also done with various dishes and preparations derived from KIF. The tapioca flour used is made from parboiled tapioca sun-dried chips. Flour made from the raw tuber or plain sun--dried chips was reported to be unstable as the flour gelatinised and became pasty on cooking.

........PTO

A few details of the five formulations experimented with are as follows:-

Ingredients used and other data	Formula I	Identification Numbers II	III	IV	V
Tapioca Flour	30%	70%	45%	75%	55%
Peanut Flour	-	30%	25%	-	-
Bengal Gram Flour	20%	-	10%	-	-
Wheat Flour	50%	-	20%	-	-
Multipurpose Food*(MPF)	-	-	-	25%	45%
Protein per 100 gms%	11	15	17	10	19
Calories	340	400	390	340	340
Average PER to Casein 2.5	-	1.80	1.66	-	1.65
Lysine gms. to Casein 6.8	-	3.56	3.96	-	4.00
Sulphur containing Amino Acids to Casein 3.36	-	2.38	2.74	-	2.35
Cost per 100 gms. excluding packing & processing. (This could cost 50% extra).	11 Paise	10 Paise	11 Paise	12 Paise	15 Paise

*MPF is 75% Peanut and 25% Bengal Gram.

As a result of the investigations undertaken, the CARE has selected Formula No.2 consisting of tapioca flour 70% and groundnut flour 30% to which suitable vitamins and minerals are to be added to match the minerals and vitamins added to CSM or Balahar. It is the simplest and has the highest percentage of tapioca which makes it truly indigenous to Kerala. It is also the cheapest among the 5 formulations costing 10 paise per 100 gms. as against 11-15 paise for other blends.

The next phase of the development involved a pilot distribution programme to be run for three months covering 4 groups of school children each group numbering 1000-2000. The programme is at present held up temporarily with the reported occurence of aflatoxin in the tapioca flour. CARE has suggested a programme for a gradual introduction of KIF in 1973-74 at the level of 400 tonnes to be raised to 2,000 tonnes by 1977-78.

CARE had successfully utilised KIF in the production of -

i) Upma
ii) A sweet preparation Payasam using jaggery; and
iii) a simple gruel with salt added to taste. The KIF was likely to be acceptable to beneficiaries in Kerala.

contd......./3.

The proposed composition was 70% tapioca and 30% groundnut flour. Tapioca was a food material which contained predominantly starch excepting for protein to the extent of 1.0-1.5% and some calcium. It was desirable that the food contained some proportion of cereal so as to ensure a balance of nutrients and also improved acceptability. Moreover, Kerala did not also have an abundant supply of groundnuts. At the same time there was an advantage if wheat which was highly nutritious and also maize which was readily available at a comparative low cost, may be included. It was, therefore, felt that the composition may be suitable modified after some investigations to include (1) tapioca 40-50%; (2) Cereal (Wheat or maize) 30-40%; and (3) groundnut flour or other protein rich flour 20-25% (Total 100%) with suitable additions of essential vitamins and mineral nutrients.

There was some possibility of utilising coconut residues as a source of protein. The process may involve preparation of dried or desiccated or grated coconut of the right quality and recovery of the protein rich material after removal of the oil. The economics of the product may have to be worked out. There was some possibility for marketing the deoiled coconut gratings for edible purposes. Coconut processing, if properly developed, was likely to grow into an industry advantageous to the indigenous development in Kerala.

The State Govt. representatives have desired that the programme should be sponsored by the Govt. of India. They stressed that as soon as suitable formulation was evolved and approved, the Govt. of India should try to introduce the food in place of CSM, Balahar etc. in actual feeding programmes in Kerala. It was felt that research investigation and developmental work should be intensified urgently for the selection of a suitable Kerala indigenous food formulation.

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FORT ST. GEORGE
MADRAS-9

Letter No.68982/L2/72-7 Dated 16.5.73 1075

From
K.Diraviam,I.A.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Education Department.

To
The Joint Secretary to the Government of India,
and Member-Secretary,
Committee on Self - Reliance in Supplimental Feeding Programme,
Ministry of Food & Agriculture,
Krish Mantralaya,
Department of Food,
Community Development and Cooperation,
New Delhi.

Sir,

Sub: Education-Committee on Self Reliance in Supplemental Feeding Programme-Certain particulars in respect of Tami Nadu-Forwarded

Ref: From the Joint Secretary, to the Government of India Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Food, D.O.leter No.3.(16)/72 Tech.1 dated 12.5.72.

I am directed to refer to the D.O. letter cited and to state that the particulrs required in the D.o.letter cited were already furnished to the Government of India in Thiru O.R.Rao's D.O.letter No.68782 H1/72-4 dated 20.10-72 and to refurnish hereunder the same particulars required thereat by the Government of India in so far as they relate to the State of Tamil Nadu.

The Midday Meals Scheme was launched in this state as a'People's Scheme/Voluntary Scheme" as early as 1956. Subsequently in the year 1957, this Government came forward to encourage this noble venture with financial assistance. The State Government's share is limited to the recurring expenditure and does not exceed 6 paise per meal. The local Midday Meals Committee have to meet he balance of recurring expenditure amounting to not less than 4 paise per meal and the entire non-recurring expenditure. In the year 1961, CARE impressed by the working of the scheme, came forward to impove the nutritive content of the school meals by supplying wheat, oil and protein-rich food like corn-Soya Milk blended food.(Milk powder is not supplied in recent years)

This scheme is in operation in almost all the Elementary Schools in this state and the number of pupils benefitted by this scheme is about 16.18lakhs. Apart from this nearly, 1.5 lakhs of children are fed in the Harijan Welfare Schools and Corporation Schools. In order to streamline the working of the Midday Meals Scheme, CARE offered to finance a Pilot project by setting up a Central Kitchen

4. The total value of foodstuffs received from CARE during 1971-72 and 1972-73

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Rs.5.65 Crores	Rs.5.93 Crores	Just commenced

5. Amount of administrative charges paid to CARE for the last 3 years

1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Rs.7,47,000/-	Rs.12.04,500/-	Rs.20,68,006/-

Periodical claims preferred by CARE are being examined and paid.

I am also to furnish hereunder the particulars as required in the proforma sent with Thiru G.C.N.Chahal's D.O.letter No.3/10/72 Tech.1 dated 12.5.72 to Thiru P.Sabanayagam, C.S. to Government of Tamil Nadu.

1. The number of beneficiaries at present and estimated number to be covered by the end of 1972-73 in the State under each of the following feeding programme.

a. School Feeding Programme assisted by CARE

The number of beneficiaries under Tamil Nadu Midday Meals Scheme is 16,18,270 children. Every year it is proposed to feed 45,000 more children under the scheme. Hence the total number of beneficiaries to be covered by the end of 1973 will be 16,63,270. A ceiling has been fixed that the scheme should cover only 1/3 of the total number of pupils on rolls in recognised Elementary Schools in the State.

b. Other programmes assisted by other Foreign Voluntary Agencies if any,

The following programme are in vogue in the State. Under these programme pre-school children, pregnant ladies and lactating mothers are fed. These are assisted by CARE only.

Name of Programme	Name of the Department conducting the programme	Targetted number of beneficiaries.
Child Nutrition Programme	Department of Rural Development	1,20,000
Maternity and child Health Programme	Department of Health and Family Planning	1,16,000
Industrial Nutrition Programme	Department of Labour	50,000
Crash Nutrution Programme	Social Welfare Department	1,70,000

C. Feeding Programme taken up by State Government if any, without assistance from any voluntary Agency.

School Feeding Programme run by the (Harijan) Welfare Department benefits approximately 1,20,000 pupils, the entire cost being met by the Welfare Department.

The Corporation of Madras is also conducting a Midday Meals Programme for school Children. Number of beneficiaries about 34,000.

2. Projected figures of the State Government in regard to the three points mentioned above for the last year of the IV Plan and for the period of the V Plan.

It is proposed to feed additionally 45,000 pupils every year under Tamil Nadu Midday Meals Scheme.

It is 1/3 of the estimated additional enrolment in Elementary Schools of the age group 6 to 14. The other two schemes do not come directly under the purview of the Education Department.

3. Estimated administrative and other expenditure to be incurred by the State Government during 1972-73 on each of the above three categories of Feeding Programmes.

Expenditure estimated for the Tamil Nadu Midday Meals Scheme is given hereunder;

a) Budget estimate for 1972-73 for regular programme	Rs.2,05,48,000
b) For CARE Programme (Administrative recovery, Clearance, transportation charges rent etc.)	Rs. 64,09,500

Expenditure regarding other Feeding Programmes administered by other Departments are not available.

4. The detailed arrangements for storage transportation, preparation and distribution of commodities received for the school feeding programme assisted by CARE that exist in the State.

CARE commodities received at the harbour are cleared by the clearing agents appointed by the Government. In Madras CARE Commodities are stored in a departmentally owned godown and also in godowns owned by Central Ware Housing Corporation of Government of India. From there, commodities are moved by lorries to the 5 Regional godowns and the 22 godowns attached to the offices of the District Educational Officers, which are not served at present by Regional Godowns. From these Godowns commodities are moved to the Range Godowns attached to the offices of the Deputy Inspector of Schools. The Secretaries of Midday Meals Centres go to the range office on a specified date, once in a month and collect commodities for the month. At every Midday Meal centre, a general committee comprising the donors is functioning. There is also an executive committee with a Panchayat Board President as Chairman and the Headmaster of the School as Secretary. The executive Committee arranges for the preparation and serving of the meals. The Government pay a grant of 6 p. per meal and the local Panchayat Contributes 2 p. per meal. The executive Committee is expected to collect another 2 p. as local contribution from the public. Apart from these individual Midday Meal Centres, there are 31 Central Kitchens, which have been put up in the State with the assistance of CARE. Each Central Kitchen serves one Panchayat Union area. Food is

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prepared in the Central Kitchen under hygienic conditions and delivered in food containers at the schools through motor vans.

Another batch of 66 central Kitchens is under construction. The capital cost of establishing Central Kitchens is met by CARE which works out to roughly Rs.2 lakhs per kitchen and the recurring cost on the maintenance of the kitchen, salaries of staff, fuel, provisions and cost of propulsion etc. are met by the Government. Land is also donated by the Government. Then there are Regional Godowns established by CARE at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs per Godown and it is proposed to set up 10 such godowns in this state, the State Government meeting roughly 10% of construction cost apart from giving land and bringing power to the site.

5. The details of the existing organisational set up in the state in regard to Feeding Programmeassisted by CARE.

The Director of School Education Madras is assisted by the Special Officer for Schools Meals Programme in administering the scheme. Two Field officers for School Meals Programmesupported by the office staff do the field work. The District Educational Officers and Deputy Inspectors of Schools are in overall charge of the scheme in the respective regions. CARE commodities required for other feeding programmes are routed through the Director of School Education, against indents placed by he officers of the Department concerned. The Regional godowns are under the control of a Deputy Inspector of Schools and the Central Kitchens are run by Supervisors under the control of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

6. The details of organisation in the state which the CARE have got indicating how their activities are coordinated with those of state Government in the Supplemental feeding Programme.

The staff pattern of CARE,Tamil Nadu is given hereunder

Administrator	1.American
Additional Administrators	2 Americans
Assistant Administrators	3 Indians
Field Officers	9 Indians

Supported by an Office staff. CARE, Tamil Nadu has its Office within the compound of the office of the Director of School Education, Madras and the office building is given free of rent. The office of the CARE, Tamil Nadu is divided ino two wings viz. Food and Development. The Field Officers of the Food Wing visit CARE Godowns at various levels and Midday Meals Centres in the schools and send periodical reports to the Special Officer who reviews them, Statements of receipts and distribution at every level aresent to CARE for review. The value of certain losses damages and shortages occurring at various levels is claimed by CARE. The Field Officers in the development Wing are in charge of the construction of Regional Godowns. Central Kitchen etc. CARE Administratamxive charges claimed are as follows;

1970-71	Rs.18,39,167.76
1971-72	Rs.19,06,877.46
1972-73	Rs.17,54,000.00

CARE administrative (Estimate) charges paid by the Government in the financial years are as follows.

1970-71	Rs.12,04,500.00

1971-72	Rs.20,08,006.00

Administratice charges have been paid up to the first instalment of the years 1971-72. The second instalment for the year 1971-72 will be paid after the scrutiny of the accounts for the year 1970-71. On an average, it may be taken that the administrative costs paid to CARE annually come to about Rs.18 lakhs.

7. Food materials at present being used in the supplemental feeding programme and suggestions if any for their modification of substitution.

Tamil Nadu Midday Meals Scheme

Number of days	Commodity utilised	Ration per day per pupil
100 days	Bulgar wheat	100 grams
200 days	C.S.M.	30 grams
200 days	Oil	8 grams
100 days	Rice or locally available cereals	80 grams

CARE supplies during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 are as follows

Quantity	1970-71	Value
Bulgar wheat	3,36,44,100 lbs.	Rs.2,18,03,006.00
C.S.M.	2,63,11,650 lbs.	Rs.2,22,64,200.50
salad Oil	70,39,633 lbs.	Rs.1,24,24,192.75
	Total	Rs.5,66,92,749.25
	1971-72	
Bulgar wheat	3,36,95,450 lbs	Rs.2,19,02,042.00
C.S.M.	3,72,43,200 lbs	Rs.3,16,66,720.00
Salad Oil	33,35,161 lbs	Rs. 68,37,532.00
	Total	Rs.5,93,96,294.00

8. The locally produced material if any already being used in the Feeding Programmes. If not the views of the State Government on following points may be indicated.

In Tamil Nadu out of 200 days of school Feeding, CARE commodities are used as main food for 100 days. On the other 100 days rice or the locally available cereal is used. C.S.M.blended food supplied by CARE is used only as part of a side-dish like Kottu or chutnee on all feeding days. Sometimes it is mixed up with the bulgar wheat when preparing pongal. Salad Oil supplied by CARE is used on alldays. In the other feeding programmes meant for pre-school children only commodities given by CARE are

9. The views of the State Government as how best to organise these feeding programmes in the State without assistance from CARE or other voluntary agencies.

Balahar (components; Wheat 65% Ground nut 25% Bengal Gram 10" vitamins and minerals) prepared indigenously by the ministry of Food, Government of India as stated in the note on Agenda item No.4 is said to be a good substitute for the present components of CARE commodities. Balahar was tried at Sekkadu Central Kitchen in 1968 as a whole meal at the rate of 100 grams per child and found acceptable. Again it has been tried as an addition to the main food in the place of C.S.M. at the rate of 30 grams a day. Only if such nutritious food as Balhar is supplied the possibility of replacing the present CARE food can be considered.

If balahar is given, the quantity required will be as follows.

	in metric tonnes.
In the place of bulgar wheat as main food at the rate of 100 grams per child per day for 100 days	16,180
In the place of C.S.M. as side dish 30 grams per child per day for 200 grams	9,708
Total requirements for Tamil Nadu	25,888 tonnes.
If an edible oil is given in the place of salad Oil at the rate of 8 grams per child perday for 200 days	2,588 tonnes.

If the Food Department of Government of India gives balahar and Oil free of cost, there will be a saving of about 21 lakhs of rupees for the State Government being the amount spent on administrative cost of CARE and port clearance.

If the cost of balahar is also to be borne by the State Government the cost of 25,888 metric tonnes will come to 3.37 crores at the rate of about Rs.1300/- per metric tonne of balahar. (The cost of one tonne of balahar has been worked out as Rs.1,168/- in the year 1968). If the cost of oil is to be borne by the State Government, the cost of 2,588 metric tonnes of oil will come to Rs.1.13 crores. Besides, the State Government will have to bear the cost of packing these commodities. But there will be a saving of about Rs.21 lakhs out of the total cost which is now spent for administrative recovery and clearance.

In the event of CARE food being replaced by balahar the commitment to the Government will be as follows.

1. Cost of balahar	Rs.3.37 crores.
2. Cost of oil	Rs.1.13 crores.
Total	Rs.4.50 crores

Total	Rs.4.50 crores
Deduct savings (administrative recovery and clearance)	.21 crores
Net cost	Rs.4.29

Every year, it is targetted to feed additionally 45,000 children under the Tamil Nadu Midday Meals Scheme. The extra cost towards feeding additional numbers is as follows;

Balahar	Rs.9,36,000
Oil	2,88,000
Total	12,24,000

If nutritious food like balahar is not available, the estimated cost of a good meal will be around 25 paise. In the note on agenda item No.2 it has been said that the cost will be about 23 paise per meal. The rice content alone in a meal comes to 15 paise. Hence the cost will be as follows.

	in crores.
Provoding 16.18 lakhs of pupils at the rate of 25 p. per meal for 200 days	Rs.8.09
Deduct Local and Panchayat Union contribution at the rate of 4 paise per meal	Rs.1.29
Deduct Government contribution already paid at the rate of 6 paise per meal	Rs.1.95
Deduct savings due to non-payment of CARE administrative recovery and clearance charges	Rs.0.21
Total deductions	Rs.3.45

Additional expenditure to be met by the Government Rs.4.64crores.

The additional expenditure for additional enrolment under the scheme per year will be about Rs.22.5 lakhs.

If Central Assistance to the tune of Rs.4.64 crores is made avaioable during 1972-73 outside the plan provision in addition to the provisions already made in the State Budget, it should not be difficult to introduce a School Feeding Programme consisting entirely of local food commodities. In as much as CARE was only supplementing the Midday Meals Programme already introduced by the State to begin with as a "Peoples Voluntary Schemes" and subsequently subsidised by the State Government the existing machinery for storage, transport and distribution facilities may be fully deplored to work out a new scheme suited to the local conditions.

Now CARE is also supplying commodities for the feeding programme run by the Rural Development and Local Administration Department, Industries Department, Health and Family Planning department and craft Nutrition programme under the Social Welfare Department. CARE commodities to these Departments are routed through the Department of School Education against indents made by the officials of the departments concerned. CARE commodities supplied to these programmes are given hereunder;

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Bulgar wheat	748 M.Tonnes	
C.S.M.Blended food	6347 M,Tonnes	
Total	7095	
Salad Oil	787	
Cost		
7095 M.Tonnes of balendar		Rs.92,24,000
787 M.Tonnes of oil		31,48,000
Total cost		1,23,72,000

10. Actvities other than Feeding Programme in the State in which CARE is engaged.

a) Regional Godowns;

CARE offered to construct 10 Regional Godowns and wanted the Government to contribute the site free of cost and meet 10% of the cost of construction and the cost of bringing power to the site. Accordingly, under the first phase, VARE has constructed t 6 Godowns of which 6 ha e been handed over to Government and are functioning. One more godown is expected to be handed over in the near future. CARE has contributed Rs.26,39,495/- and has claimed a Government contribution of Rs.3,40,000/- apart from an administrative recovery of Rs.1 lakh towards these six godowns. These regional godowns with an approximate pl nth area of [illegible] are expected to store the commodities required by that region for 6 months. Each godown is provided with office space, reconstruction rooms, and isolation room. Two of the Regional Godowns are provided with quarters for the staff

b) Central Kitchen

To relieve the teachers from the work of supervision in the preparation and service of meals a pilot scheme called Central Kitchen scheme was started on 16.8.67 at Sekkadu where food was prepared under hygienic conditions in an electric oven, packed in contaners and delivered to the schools in motor vans. The non-recurring cost for this venture ws borne by CARE entirely. Impressed by the success of th scheme, it was extended o 30 more Central Kitchens by CARE. These Kitchens are functioning now.

The cost of construction, installation of ovens, and provision of motor vans are borne by CARE. The land is donated by the Government. The total cost of these Central Kitchens come to Rs.60,10,620 (Borne by CARE) Another batch of 66 Central Kitchens are under construction and they will be commissioned soon.

CARE has claimed on administrative cost of 2 lakhs towards the construction of 30 Central Kitchens. The Central Kitchens are managed by Departmental officials and the supervisions of Central Kitchens are provided with an imprest amount of Rs.6.000/- to mee t the day to day recurring expenditure which is regouped as and when necessary on the

c. Central Maintenance facilities for automobiles.

CARE has offered to construct and equip a Central workshop for the maintenance of vehicles supplied to Central Kitchens.

9. The views of the State Government as how best to organise these feeding programmes in the State without assistance from CARE or other voluntary agencies.

Balahar (components; Wheat 65% Ground nut 25% Bengal Gram 10% vitamins and minerals) prepared indigenously by the ministry of Food, Government of India as stated in the note on Agenda item No.4 is said to be a good substitute for the present components of CARE commodities. Balahar was tried at Sekkadu Central Kitchen in 1968 as a whole meal at the rate of 100 grams per child and found acceptable. Again it has been tried as an addition to the main food in the place of C.S.M. at the rate of 30 grams a day. Only if such nutritious food as Balhar is supplied the possibility of replacing the present CARE food can be considered.

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A site h s been acquired from the forest department for the purpose at Vikravandi in South Arcot District and the construction is expected to start in the near future.

d. Balwadies

115 Balwadi buildings have been constructed at a cost of Rs.7,000/-each. CARE has contributed Rs.6,500/- for each Balwadi. Rs.500/- has been collected by way of public contribution. This scheme is administered by the Direcotr, Rural Development, Madras.

11. Any other data or information which the State Government consider would be useful with reference to the terms of reference of the committee.

Tamil Nadu Midday Meals Scheme was launched in this State as a "People's Voluntary Scheme" as early as 1956. Subsequently, in the year 1957, the Government came forward to encourage this laudable venture with financial assistance. The State Government's share is limited to the recurring expenditure a d does not exceed 6 paise per meal. The local Midday Meals Committee have to meet the balance of recurring expenditure amounting to not less than 4 paise per meal and the entire non-recurringexpenditure. In the year 1961, CARE impressed by the working of the scheme, came forward to improve t e nutritive content of the school meals by supplying wheat, oil, and protein-rich food like Corn-Soya Milk blended food. Out of 200 school feeding days, CARE commodities are issued as main food on 100 days and on rest of the days school feedings are arranged with the local contribution and Government subsidy. Hence from the very begining, the Tamil Nadu Midday Meal Scheme was not completely dependent on CARE.

Yours faithfully,

for Secretary to Governemnt.

Copy to the Director of School Education,
Madras-6.

S.R.18.5.

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Lr.No.3335/P2/73-14

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (PII) DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.9.

From

S.G.Rangabashyam, I.A.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Rural Development and Local
Administration Department.

To

The Director,
Government of India,
Department of Social Welfare,
NEW DELHI.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
23 OCT 1973
MADRAS-9
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Sir,

922287

Sub: FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION of New Projects with CARE assistance - Details of.

Ref: Your letter No. 12/5/72 SW Dated 17/19-1-1973.

** * **

With reference to your letter cited, I am directed to furnish the particulars required in the proforma annexed to this letter.

2. With reference to point No.9 of the proforma, I am directed to state, that the details of cost given is the cost that will be involved in the implementation of the programme in future, in the absence of any aid from CARE or any organisation. The Government of India may consider giving 100% special assistance for the supply of food materials in the feeding programme, after the discontinuance of the CARE programme. Otherwise the State Government has no other alternative except to discontinue the programme.

3.

Yours faithfully,

[signature]
(SECTION OFFICER)
For SECRETARY TO GOVT.

[initials] 2/11/73

Copy to the Director of Rural Development, Madras.1.
" Finance Department.
" Social Welfare Department.
" Education (L2) DEPARTMENT.

Edn(L2)

Lodged and added to S.F.

[illegible handwriting]

[initials] 26/10/73

[initials] 2/11/73

...ம் மனுக்கள் அனுப்பப்படுகிறது.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 22.11.73 [illegible]

[illegible] கோள் நிலையத்தின் உதவியுடன் [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

கோள் நிலையத்தின் உதவியுடன்

இயங்கி வரும் [illegible]

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[illegible] அனுப்பப்படுகிறது.

[illegible]

22/11/73

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ANNEXURE.

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AND ITS LOCATION:

The Kuzhanthaigal Kappagam Scheme envisaged covers the daily feeding programme of 120000 pre-school children/expectant and nursin mothers at the rate of 120 for each 1000x 1000 Kuzhanthaigal Kappagam (Balwadi) spread in all over the Districts of Tamil Nadu.

2. OBJECTIVES:

The main object of the scheme is to prevent physical and neurological defects due to protein malnutrition in young children leading often to mental damage and retardation in later life.

3. TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROJECT BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT, LOCAL BODY AND THE COMMUNITY IF ANY.

1. The programme can be divided into Feeding Programme and building programme. The expenditure on each side is furnished below:

FEEDING PROGRAMME:

Care has agreed to make available nutritious food materials for a period of five years at a total value of 87.50 lakhs. The State Government will bear 50% of the expenses on fuel, cooking, provision of other condiments etc. and the remaining 50% of the expenses will be met by Public contribution. The expenditure on x staff engaged on supervision and distribution of the food will be borne by the Government while vessels required for cooking will be obtained by way of contribution from public. The total commitment on all these items will be about Rs.24.62 lakhs out of which Rs.13.76 will be met by the State Government and the balance of Rs.10.86 will be met by public contribution. In addition the State Government will have to bear the incidental charges like transportation charges amounting to Rs.9.50 lakhs. The administrative cost to CARE in implementing this programme, roughly Rs.6.50 lakhs will have to be reimbursed by the Government. Feeding was commenced on 14-1-1971 and is in progress.

BUILDING PROGRAMME:

Under the scheme, CARE will provide funds to the extent of Rs.6500/- for the construction of a building for each of the 1000 Kuzhanthaigal Kappagam (Balwadi) according to an approved type design. Each Balwady buildingxx building is expected to cost Rs.7000/-. The balance of Rs.500/- for each Balwadi will be met by public contribution. The site required for construction of the building will be provided free of cost. A sum of Rs.2,47,000 will have to be paid as Administrative costs toCARE. So far 115 buildings have been constructed. The question of constructing the remaining buildings is under correspondence with CARE.

4. NO. & TYPE OF BENEFICIARIES LIKELY TO BENEFIT:

This scheme covers the daily feeding of 1,20,000 pre-school children/expectant and nursing mothers at the rate of 120 for each of the 1000 Kuzhanthaigal Kappagams.

5. IF THERE ARE ANY COMPONENTS TO BE IMPORTED FROM OUTSIDE INDIA FOR THE PROJECT, THE VALUE OF THEREOF.

The food material is being imported and the value is Rs.87.50 lakhs.

6. PRESENT STAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT:

At present the project is implemented in 1000 feeding centres spread over in 92 blocks covering roughly 85,000 beneficiaries. For opening of additional feeding centres for the coverage of the balance number of benefidiaries, proposal is pending consideration.

7. WHEN THE PROJECT IS LIKELY TO BE COMPLETED?

This Project is likely to be completed by 1975-76.

8. EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL IF ANYOF THE PROJECT?

One special ~~bamk~~ Block Development Officer and two office Assistants are appointed under this scheme at State level, at a cost of Rs.1.21 lakhs for five years. ~~One thousand~~ Ayahs have been appointed for preparing the food and for helping in distribution at the village level.

9. AFTER THE PROJECT IS COMPLETED DOES~~NOT~~ THE STATE GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKE TO RUN IT ON THEIR OWN:

It is ~~xxxx~~ proposed that in the absence of food from CARE or any foreign agency, the only alternative is to provide the cost of the meal i.e. for purchase of local foods to provide a meal with the required calories and proteins. The cost can be worked out at the rate of 20 paise per beneficiary. The number of beneficiaries under the CARE assisted feeding programme is at present 85,000. The cost of feeding this number at the rate of 20 paise for 300 days a year will be Rs.51,000000/- The foods may be purchased locally and prepared at village level and distributed.

10. DOES THE STATE GOVERNMENT CONSIDER THIS PROJECT ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL? IN CASE IT IS NOT FINANCED BY CARE WHAT WILL BE THE IMPLICATION?

It is highly essential as it helps eradication of malnutrition among children.

It is proposed, in the absence of food from CARE or any foreign agency, to provide the cost of the meal to be purchased locally with the required calories and proteins as an alternative scheme. The cost has been worked out at 20 paise per day per beneficiary. So to cover the 1,20,000 beneficiaries the feeding cost at the rate of 20 paise for 300 days a year will be Rs.72 lakhs and for 5 years it will be Rs.360/- lakhs for feeding alone. Apart from this, additional remuneration of Rs.20/- per mensem to the Balasevika and honorarium at Rs.10/- p.m. for the Ayah will ~~xx~~ have to be paid. This will be Rs.18 lakhs for five years. The total cost will be Rs.379.21 lakhs for five years period of the programme.

11. Besides financial assistance to buildings at Rs.6,500/- per building, CARE supply food materials of C.S.M. and saldd Oil at the rate of 80 grams and 10 grams respectively per beneficiary per day. They also extend technical assistance in storage and distribution of the food materials. Their representatives visit the Project and study the working of the programme.

12. No similar project was financed by CARE.

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SECTION OFFICER

11. In what manner is CARE associated with the Project besides the financial assistance?

Besides financial assistance to buildings at Rs.6,500/- per building, CARE supply food materials of C.S.M. and salad oil at the rate of 80 grams and 10 grams respectively per beneficiary per day. They also extend technical assistance in storage and distribution of the food materials. Their representatives visit the Project and study the working of the programme.

12. DID CARE finance similar projects in the Past? If so, their particulars to be furnished.

No similar project was financed by CARE.

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SECTION OFFICER

CHECK LIST OF INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THE CENTRAL TEAM.

1. Total population of the State

4,11,99,168

2. Total number of Vulnerable population in the following categories (latest available figure may be indicated).

a) Pre-School children separately in the age group of 0 to 1, 1 to 3 and 3 to 6.

3.33 million (as per G.O.Ms.496, Social Welfare, dt.11.6.73)

b) School going children from 6 to 11 years

57,54,437

c) Pregnant and lactating mothers.

0.98 million (as per G.O.Ms.496 Social Welfare, dt.11.6.73)

3. Total number of existing beneficiaries separately for (i) Midday Meal Programme

17.57 as on 31-3-73

Midday Meal Programme 17.42 lakhs (for 1972-1973)

(ii) Special Nutrition

(iii) Other feeding Programmes, if any.

(a) Child Nutrition Programme (Balawadies)

85,824

(b) Maternal and Child Health Programme

40,000

(c) Industrial Feeding Programme

18,167

(d) Social Welfare Feeding Programme (Proposed to be started early

50,000

** (e) Applied Nutrition Programme and

** (f) Composite and Demonstrational Feeding Programme.

** These two programmes are being administered by Rural Development Department and Social Welfare Department, respectively.

p.t.o.

4. The Departments of the State Government responsible for implementation of each of the feeding Programmes.

(i) Director of School Education

(ii) ———

(ii)(a) Director of Rural Development

(b) Director of Health Services & Family Planning

(c) Department of Labour

(d) Social Welfare Department

(e) Rural Development Department &

(f) Social Welfare Department

5. Districtwise distribution of the beneficiaries separately under these programmes.

Midday Meals Programme, Child Nutrition Programme & Industrial Feeding Programme - vide sheets attached.

6. Feeding materials being used at present and the quantity per beneficiary per day.

MIDDAY MEALS PROGRAMME:

Bulgur wheat 100 grams per beneficiary for 100 days
CSM 30 Grams per beneficiary for 200 days
Salad Oil 8 Grams per beneficiary for 200 days
Rice 80 Grams per beneficiary for 100 days

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMME

CSM 80 Grams per beneficiary for 300 days
Salad Oil 10 Grams per beneficiary for 300 days.

MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH PROGRAMME

CSM 100 Grams per beneficiary for 300 days
Salad Oil 10 Grams per beneficiary for 300 days

INDUSTRIAL FEEDING:

Bulgur Wheat 100 Grams per beneficiary for 150 days
CSM 100 Grams per beneficiary for 150 days
Salad Oil 10 Grams per beneficiary for 300 days.

7. Yearwise break up of beneficiaries during the Fifth Five Year Plan separately for each of the feeding programmes:

MIDDAY MEALS PROGRAMME

1973-74	...	18.44 lakhs
1974-75	...	19.34 "
1975-76	...	20.24 "
1976-77	...	21.14 "
1977-78	...	22.04 "

....3

8. Existing storage arrangements in the State-Districtwise.

Central Godowns in Madras City-Regional & District Godowns-Range Godowns and Midday Meal Centres.

9. Existing arrangements for preparation and feeding, e.g., Central Kitchen or through schools or Balwadi etc., and the number of each category districtwise.

In 3 Revenue Districts, viz., Chingleput, North Arcot & South Arcot where Central Kitchens have been constructed, the meals prepared in the departmentally managed Central Kitchens that are situated in each of the Panchayat Union areas are being distributed to schools by Motor Vehicles donated by CARE. This apart, other districts of the State where Midday Meal Centres attached to the selected schools, the preparation and distribution of Midd Meals are being managed by the respective Midday Meal Centres.

10. Transport arrangements for movement of feeding materials i.e. whether on contract basis or any fleet of State Government transport available for the purpose etc.,

Transportation of the imported food materials viz., Bulgar Wheat, CSM, (Corn-Soya-Milk Blended food) and Salad Oil from the City Godowns to the Regional and District Godowns and thence to Range godowns are entrusted to private contractors by means of calling for tenders.

11. Is the existing types of feeding material to be continued on attaining self-reliance? What alternative formulations would you suggest?

--NO--

Balahar with the following components:
Wheat, Groundnut, Bengal Gram, Vitamins & Minerals.

12. What are the local feeding materials available and the quantities of production in the State districtwise.

Groundnut Oil, Gingelly Oil, Groundnut cake, Cumbu, Cholam, Ragi, Rice etc.,

13. Would the State Government like to set up processing units for semi processed and ready to-eat food preparations like Balahar or extruded food or would State Government prefer Central arrangement for supply.

Considering the fact that the local school-going children, being used to rice-food, may not relish much of the processed food, like extruded fingers etc., as they cannot be substituted for our conventional type of food, the setting up of processing-units, investing a heavy capital, may not be necessary in this State.

.....4

14. If the State Government proposes to set up such units what assistance is required from the Central Government either in terms of finance or technical guidance.

This question does not arise in view of the suggestion made against item 13 above.

15. Is the existing arrangement for storage and transport indicated at 6 & 7 etc., are adequate for an expanded programme of feeding on basis of self-reliance during fifth plan? If not, what additional arrangements are proposed by the State Government?

As on date 6 Regional Godowns to cater to the needs of the surrounding districts are functioning at Thiruvalam, Erode, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Trichy & Vikravandi.

Further, construction of 4 more Regional Godowns is under considera tion.

(1) Mayuram (2) Karaikudi (3) Madurai & (4) Koilpatti

16. Existing State Government's, Organisational arrangements both (i) at the State Headquarters and (ii) at district and Field levels.

Director of School Education.

Deputy Director of School Education (Planning)

Special Officer for School Meals Programme

2 Field Officers for School Meals Programme (Madras & Madurai)

17. Please indicate the extent of strengthening the organisational structure on attaining self-reliance.

One Field Officer for School Meals Programme for each Revenue District with necessary staff and strengthening the Staff of the Office of the Director of School Education.

18 (i) Reporting arrangements:-

Please indicate these briefly in narrative form, from the School/feeding centre level to the District and State Headquarters level. Please also attach the forms prescribed for submission of these reports.

....5

The Form 'A' and 'B' prescribed by the Government of India in their letter No.F 11/9/73 Scheme -3 dt.12.3.73, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare Department, New Delhi, has been communicated to all the District Educational Officers with instructions that form 'A' (School Stock Register) should be maintained in the Midday Meal Centres. The Heads of the Schools (Secretary, Midday Meal Centres) will prepare the particulars in duplicate in Form 'A' and submit the reports to the Deputy Inspector of Schools concerned. The Deputy Inspector of Schools will consolidate the particulars in Form 'B' and submit to the District Educational Officers concerned. The District Educational Officer will consolidate the particulars received from the Deputy Inspectors in Form 'B' and submit the same to the Director in Form 'B'. The Director will consolidate the particulars received from the District Educational Officers and submit the same to the Secretary to the Government of Tamilnadu. The State Government will transmit the particulars in Form 'B' to the Government of India, i.e., to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare Department, NEW DELHI.

(ii) If any periodical reports are being sent to the Central Government, please state the nature of the report, the Department of the Central Governments to which it is being sent, its periodicity, the form prescribed for this, etc.,

Quarterly Report to Government of India, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare through State Government.

for DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL EDUCATION.

1105.

INDUSTRIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME

DISTRICTWISE BREAK UP

Sl No.	DISTRICT	UNITS	FEEDING STRENGTH
1.	Madras	3	2,249
2.	Chingleput	6	1,558
3.	South Arcot	3	820
4.	North Arcot	5	1,475
5.	Salem	13	2,591
6.	Coimbatore	20	2,769
7.	Nilgiris	5	1,088
8.	Tiruchy	3	553
9.	Madurai	5	1,030
10.	Ramnad	20	4,172
11.	Tirunelveli	5	670
		88 ::	18,975

for Director of School Education

53

1107

SCHOOL STOCK REGISTER (FORM A)

(School Midday Meals Programme)

Month ______ Year ______

1. Name of School ______
2. Sub-District ______
3. Total L.P. Strength (Standards 1 to 4) ______
4. Sanctioned feeding Strength ______
5. No. of days feeding conducted this month ______
6. Average daily feeding attendance (Total of Col. No. 8 ÷ 5) ______

MONTHLY SUMMARY	(a) CSM	(b) B/W	(c) OIL
14. Opening balance (closing balance of previous month)			
15. Receipts (Total of 9a, 9b, 9c & 9d respectively)			
16. Total (14 + 15)			
17. Issues (Total of 10a, 10b, 10c, &10d respectively			
18. Closing of balance (16-17)			
19. Damage/Loss (Col. 12)			
20. Expenditure incurred			

Date	No. of pupils Fed	Receipt (lbs) CSM	B/W	OIL	Issue (lbs) CSM	B/W	OIL	Balance (lbs) CSM	B/W	OIL	Damages/loss indicate name of commodity and quantity	Initials of H.M.
7	8	9a	9b	9c 9d	10a	10b	10c 10d	11a	11b	11c 11d	12	13

for Director of School Education

539

539

8/1109

REVISED FORM - B

SCHOOLS MIDDAY MEALS PROGRAMME IN STATES/UNION TERRITORIES.

Progress Report for the month of

1. Name of the State/Union Territory and the concerned Department :

2. Number of Feeding Centres in operation during the month :

3. Type of food served :

@ 4. Total number of meals served in the month :

5. Total number of feeding days in the month :

*6 Average number of pupils fed daily :

7. Physical target (Number of pupils to be fed) :

8. Financial allocation for the year : Rs. Plan Non-Plan

9 (a) Expenditure during the month :

(b) Total during the year upto the end of the month :

10. Remarks if any :

N.B. Both Plan and Non-Plan information may be given against items 7 to 9

@ This is arrived by adding up the daily number of children fed for all the feedings days in the month.

* This is arrived by dividing the figure given at Sl.No.4 by the figure given at Sl No.5.

6/6

for Director of School Education

CHECK LIST OF INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THE CENTRAL TEAM

Total population of the State:	4.12 Crores.
Total number of vulnerable population in the following categories (latest available figure may be indicated).	
(a) Pre-school children separately in the age group of 0 to 1, 1 to 3 and 3 to 6.	33.3 lakhs
(b) School going children from 6 to 11 years.	57.6 lakhs
(c) Pregnant and lactating mothers.	9.8 lakhs.
Total number of existing beneficiaries separately for (i) Midday Meal Programme; (ii) Special Nutrition Programme and (iii) other feeding programmes, if any.	i) Midday Meal Programme: 17.42 Apart from this, the Corporation of Madras provides Midday Meals to 34,000 children every year. ii) Special Nutrition Programme: 85,824 iii) Other feeding Programmes: (a) C.N.P. (b) Maternity and child health programme 40,000 (c) Industrial Nutrition Programme. 18,167
The Departments of the State Government responsible for implementation of each of the feeding programmes.	i) Education Department. ii) Social Welfare Department. iii) (a) R.D. & L.A. (b) H. & F.P. (c) Labour.

p.t.o.

5. Districtwise distribution of the beneficiaries separately under these programmes.

Vide statement below.

6. Feeding materials being used at present and the quantity per beneficiary per day.

Vide Statement below.

7. Yearwise break up of beneficiaries during the Fifth Five Year Plan separately for each of the feeding programmes.

Midday Meal Scheme:

Expects 90,000 per year in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

8. Existing storage arrangements in the State-districtwise.

The commodities are stored in the Central Godowns. From there commodities are moved by lorries to Regional Godowns and 22 Godowns attached to the Office of the D.E.O. From these godowns, Commodities are moved to the Range Godowns attached to Officers of Deputy Inspector of Schools.

p.t.o.

541 541 1113

9. Existing arrangements for preparation and feeding e.g. Central Kitchen or through schools or Balwadi etc. and the number of each category district wise.	Midday Meals are prepared thro' Central Kitchens, Balwadi's and thr Schools and the number are as follo Central Kitchen : 66 Balawadis: Schools
10. Transport arrangements for movement of feeding materials ie.whether on contract basis or any fleet of State Government Transport available for the purpose etc.	Contract basis.
11. Is the existing types of feeding material to be continued on attaining self-reliance? What alternative formulations would you suggest ?	With the assitance from the Govt. of India. Balahar could be used. (Wheat 65%; Ground-nut 25%: Begal gram 10). Manufacturing units will have to b set up, if this is to be used. However, it has not been turned out on a large scale. Rice will have to be the main ingrediant for some time.
12. What are the local feeding materials available and the quantities of production in the State Districtwise.	Rice or locally available cerea Quantities of production are not known: Cambu (Bajra) Cholam (Maize) Rice; Sooji.
13. Would the State Government like to set up processing units for semi-processed and ready to eat food preparations like Balahar or extruded food or would State Government prefer Central arrangement for supply.	Report from the DSE awaited.
14. If the Government proposed to set up such units, what assistance is required from the Central Government with in terms of finance or technical guidance.	Report from the DSE awaited.

15. Is the existing arrangement for storage and transport indicated at 5 and 7 etc. are adequate for an expanded programme of feeding on the basis of self reliance during the Fifty Plan ? If not, what additional arrangements are proposed by the State Government ?	Arrangements are adequate.
16. Existing State Government's organisational arrangements both (i) at the State Headquarters and (ii) at district and field levels.) xx xxxxx xxxxxx xxx,	(1) At State Level DSE, DDPL & S.O.S.M. (2) At Regions - D.I.S of Regional Godowns. (3) Field Officers for every Revenue District- at present - 2. (4) At District Level - D.E.O. (5) At Range leavel - D.I./Supervisor of Central Kitchens.
17. Please indicate the extent of strengthening the organisational structure on attaining self reliance.	At last One Filed Office for each Revenue district will have to be set up, with supporting Ministeria staff will be required. At present there are only two field Officers, as the CARE organisation is now doing this work.
18. Reporting arrangements:- i) Please indicate these briefly in narrative form, from the School/feeding centre level to the district and State headquarters level. Please also attach the forms prescribed for submission of these reports.	Report from DSE awaited.
ii) If any periodical reports are being sent to the Central Govt. Please state the nature of the report, Department of Central Governments to which it is being, sent its periodicity, the form prescribed for this etc.	

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1115

As on 31.12.1972.

	N.M.M.P	C.N.P.	I.F.P.
1. Madras	60474	4488	[illegible] 3807
2. Chingleput	122121	4488	
3. South Arcot	152624	10300	820
4. Thanjavur	149524	8227	
5. Madurai	182652	6100	1030
6. Ramanathapuram	140784	10900	4340
7. Tirun~~/~~elveli	162043	7875	670
8. Kanyakumari	62314	6040	
9. ~~xxxxx~~ North Arcot	163521	12160	1775
10. Salem.	180745	5297	1331
11. Tiruchy.	167881	4800	475
12. Coimbatore	161402	3104	4004
13. Nilgiri.	36290	970	1088
	17,42,375	85824	19340

1.22
1.53
1.64
4.39

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1117

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

ABSTRACT.

CARE PROGRAMME - Cost of CARE Establishment for the 11th Year of operation - Payment of I instalment - Payment of administrative charges for the I Phase of Regional Godowns.

- -

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Ms.No.1063. Dated 12th July, 1972.

READ:- G.O.Ms.No.519, Education, dated 18.4.72.

READ ALSO:- From the Administrator, CARE, Letter Ref.No. 1003/71, dated 27.9.71.
From the Director of School Education, Letter Rc.No.236608/SM5/71, dated 18.11.71.
From the Director of School Education, Letter Rc.No.236608/SM5/71, dated 2.12.71.

-:-

ORDER:-

The Government sanction the payment of a sum of Rs.8,77,000/- (Rupees Eight lakhs seventy seven thousand) only to the CARE India office as first instalment towards the operational costs for the 11th year of operation.

2. The Government also sanction the payment of a sum of Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees one lakh) only to the CARE India Office as administrative charges for the I Phase of 6 Regional Godowns for which Government's contribution was sanctioned in the Government Order read above.

3. The Director of School Education is requested to arrange for the immediate payment of the amount sanctioned in paras 1 and 2 above to the accounts of CARE India, New Delhi in the "The First National City Bank, New Delhi" following the procedure indicated in Art.117-b of the MFC Vol.I. The Director is requested to report the date of payment.

4. The expenditure should be debited to "28.Education - F.General - w.Miscellaneous - C.Expenditure on CARE Programme - 2.Other Charges".

5. This order is issued with the concurrence of Finance Department - Vide its U.O.No.95213A/Education/72-1, dated 23.6.72.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

K. DIRAVIAM,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
The Accountant-General, Madras-9.
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras-9.
The Administrator, CARE Tamil Nadu, Madras-6.

P.T.O.

To

The Director of CARE India, B28, Greater Kailash, New Delhi-48.
The Secretary, to the Government of India, Ministry of Education
New Delhi.
The Finance Department.

/TRUE COPY: FORWARDED: BY ORDER/

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544 1119

ABSTRACT.

CARE PROGRAMME - District Educational Officer, Dharmapuri - repairs to the Jeep more than 8 years old - Sanction of expenditure - Orders passed.

- -

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Rt. No. 1700. Dated 15-7-72.

READ:- 1. From the Director of School Education, Letter No. Rc.No. 183876 SM6/71 dated 22-1-72.

2. From the Director of School Education, Letter Rc.No. 183876/SM6/71 dated 29.5.72.

-:-

O R D E R:-

It is reported that the Jeep MDS 5027 of the Office of District Educational Officer, Dharmapuri was sent to Regional Workshop, Salem during the periods from 28.8.70 to 12.9.70 and 17.5.71 to 7.7.71. for repairs and periodical servicing in the Government Workshop and that a sum of Rs.1312-05 and Rs.1293-75 have been claimed by the Workshop towards the cost of repairs done to the vehicle on two occasions.

2. It is reported by the Director of School Education that it is laid down in sub. rule 2 (a) of Rule 15 of the Madras Departmental Vehicle control Rules that a sum of Rs.1000/- in all in a year in respect of a light vehicle like Jeep may be incurred towards expenditure on repairs and replacement by the Officer concerned on a vehicle after eight years from the date of first purchase subject to prior technical scrutiny. The Jeep in the District Educational Officer's Office, Dharmapuri is more than eight years old.

3. As the total sum of repair charges of Rs. 2605-80 has exceeded the ceiling fixed viz.Rs.1000/- the Director of School Education has requested the Government for the sanction of expenditure of Rs.1605-80, over and above Rs.1000/- towards repairs to jeep in order to keep the vehicle in running condition.

4. In the circumstances, the Government accept the proposal of the Director of School Education and authorise the Director to sanction the expenditure to the District Educational Officer, Dharmapuri of Rs.1605-80 (Rupees One thousand Six hundred and five and paise Eighty) only, over and above Rs.1000/-, towards meeting the charges of repairs to Jeep MDS 5027 in order to keep the vehicle in running condition.

5. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No. 103581/Education/72.1 dated 10.7.72.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

O. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
The Accountant-General, Madras-18

/TRUE COPY::FORWARDED::BY ORDER/

SUPERINTENDENT

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1121

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Letter No.12579 H1/72-2, Education, dated 26-7-72

From

The Secretary to Government,
Education Department,
MADRAS.

To

The Deputy Secretary,
State Planning Commission,
"Eghilagam",
MADRAS-5.

Sir,

Sub: Information regarding foreign assistance received and utilised by the State Government during the last five years.

Ref: Your letter No.300/SPC/72-2, dated 14-2-72.

I am directed to furnish bel w the particulars relating to the foreign assistance received and utilised by the State Government for the last five years:-

(1) Food commodities supplied by CARE for Midday Meal Scheme.

Year	Value Rs.
1966-67	3, 16, 19, 222
1967-68	3, 68, 34, 279
1968-69	3, 09, 84, 916
1969-70	6, 02, 56, 941
1970-71	5, 65, 92, 751

During 1969-70, three second hand jeeps were gifted by CARE for use of CARE: Midday Meal Programme to the District Educational officers.

During 1968-69, two mobile science laboratory vans were supplied as Gift by CARE organisation as a pilot project.

A sum of Rs. 1,13,400 has been received during 1971-72 as UNESCO UNICEF aid towards the cost of Text and guide books and expenditure on inservice training to teachers A Jeep was also gifted by UNICEF for supervising the implementation of Science Education Programme.

Yours faithfully,

For Secretary to Government.

Copy to
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
With reference to his letter No.FWR. Dis 63543/72, dated 11-7-72.

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1123

ABSTRACT.

Motor Vehicles - M.S.W.5963 Jeep with the District Educational Officer, Madras South - Condemnation - Orders passed.

- -

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G.O.Rt. No.1[illegible] Education Dated 2[illegible]th July, 1972.

READ: G.O.Ms.No.2033, Education dated 19-[illegible]-1961.

READ ALSO: From the Director of School Education letter Rc.No.77042 [illegible]/72 dated 16-6-1972.

ORDER:

The Director of School Education has stated that the Jeep MSW 5963 was purchased in the year 1961 for the use of the District Educational Officer, Madras South in connection with the Midday Meal Scheme with reference to G.O.Ms.2033 Education dated 19-[illegible]-1961. It is reported by the Automobile Engineer, Central Workshop, Madras that the above Jeep is more than eight years old, that it requires extensive repairs to the tune of Rs.6,000/- to the body and engine and that the Jeep may be condemned as it is not worthwhile to carry out the repairs. The Director, Tamilnadu State Transport Department (Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation) has forwarded the condemnation proposals to the Director of School Education. Based on the report of the Director (Motor Vehicles Maintenance Organisation) the Director of School Education has requested that the Jeep MSW 5963 may be condemned.

2. The Government accept the recommendation of the Director of School Education and direct that the Jeep MSW 5963 be condemned and sold in public auction to the best advantage of the Government, following the procedure outlined in G.O.Ms.2093, Home dated 24.7.1956 as subsequently amended in Memorandum No.29065/Jr.II/63-12 Home dated 3.4.1964. The sale proceeds of the Jeep should be credited to Government.

3. The Director of School Education is requested to take early action for the disposal of the Jeep MSW 5963 in public auction.

4. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No.105947 Education/72-1 dated 22.7.1972.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

G. RAMACHANDRA RAO
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
The Accountant General, Madras-18.
Copy to Home/Finance Department.
/True copy/forwarded/By order/

SUPERINTENDENT.

ABSTRACT

Midday Meal Scheme - Audit of Midday Meal Centre - Agency of audit - change in the area of the Local body in which Midday meal centres are functioning due to reclassification - Orders passed.

- -

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G.O.Rt.[illegible] Dated 2nd August, 1972.

Read:

From the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts letter No.[illegible]/72-1 dated 26-4-1972.
From the Director of School Education letter Rc.No.[illegible]/72 dated 29-6-1972.

ORDER:

In G.O.Ms.No.1217, Education dated 17-6-1971 the Government approved the adoption of calendar year instead of the financial year for the purpose of claiming grant, maintenance of accounts and audit for Midday meals centres. According to G.O.Ms.No.[illegible], Education dated [illegible]-1969, the audit of the accounts of the Midday Meal centres in the Panchayat Union areas will be carried out by the Extension Officers (Panchayats) and the audit of the accounts of Midday Meals Centres in Town Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporation areas will be conducted by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

2. The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts has pointed out that due to reclassification of several village Panchayats into Town Panchayats and vice versa in the middle of the year, there is a change in the area of the local body and that there will be two agency of audit for the broken period in one year, if the instructions issued in G.O.Ms.No.[illegible] Education dated [illegible]-1969 are followed. To avert the difficulties, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts has suggested that audit of the accounts of such Midday Meal Centres in which there was a change in the area of local body due to reclassification may be allowed to be conducted by one agency for the full year. The Director of School Education who was consulted has agreed with the suggestion of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

3. The Government accept the above suggestion and direct that the accounts of each of the Midday Meal Centres in which there was a change in the area of the local body due to reclassification be allowed to be conducted by the agency empowered to audit till the end of the calendar year.

4. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No.[illegible]/Education/72-1 dated [illegible]-7-1972.

S. [illegible] Rao,
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras-1.
The Accountant General, Madras-18.
The Accountant General, Madras-[illegible].
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras-[illegible].
Copy to the Finance Department.

/True copy/forwarded/by order/

SUPERINTENDENT.

ABSTRACT.

Midday Meal Programme-Low stock position of Bulgur Wheat-Loan from Food Corporation of India arranged by CARE-Acceptance of-Orders issued.

- -

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

G.O. Rt. No. 2268, Education. Dated 16th September, 1972.

READ:

Ref:- From the Director of School Education, letter Rc. No. 180127/SM6/72 dt. 19.[illegible].72.

***

ORDER:

In the circumstances stated, the Government, permit the Director of School Education to accept the loan of 2000 Metric tons of Soya Fortified Bulgur from stocks held by Food Corporation of India at Avadi as arranged by CARE and to return the same quantity of Soya Fortified Bulgur at the godowns of the Food Corporation of India in Avadifrom the next shipments to be received for Tamilnadu Midday Meals Programme.

2. The Director is authorised to move these Bulgur wheat bags direct to districts, regional godowns, Central Kitchens from Food Corporation of India godown at Avadi through the approved transporting agents at the approved rates.

3. The Director is also permitted to incur expenditure at the rate of o. 46 paise (Rupees Nil and Paise forty six only) per bag of 50 lbs (including loading, unloading and stocking) towards clearance of Soya Fortified Bulgur from Harbour to Food Corporation of India godowns at Avadi in connection with the repayment of loan obtained from Food Corporation of India.

4. The expenditure should be debited to "28-Education F. General W. Miscellaneous-C. Expenditure on CARE Programme 3. Office contingenci (e

5. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O. No. 130312/Education/72-1, dt. 15.9.72.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

O. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To
The Director of School Education Madras-6.
The Accountant-General, Madras-18.
The Accountant-General, (CAC), Madras-9.
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras-9.

/True Copy/ Forwarded :: By Order/

Superintendent.

— பொருள்

கல்வி—மதிய உணவுத் திட்டம்—தஞ்சை நகராட்சி—நகராட்சிப் பள்ளிகளுக்குப் பொது மையம் அமைத்தல்—அனுமதி வழங்கல்.

- -

கல்வித்துறை.

அரசு ஆணை (நிலை) 2574, கல்வி. நாள் 25.10.72.

படிக்கப்பட்டது:

பள்ளிக்கல்வி இயக்குநர் கடித எண்: 198955/எஃப்.எம்.4/72, நாள் 23.9.72.

...

ஆணை:

மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட கடிதத்தில் கல்வி இயக்குநர் பரிந்துரைத்துள்ளபடி தஞ்சை நகராட்சிக்குட்பட்ட எல்லாப் பள்ளிகளுக்கும் 10 பொது மையம் அமைக்க [illegible] நகராட்சிக்கு [illegible] அரசு அனுமதி அளிக்கிறது. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] பொறுப்பாளராகவும் [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] அரசு ஆணை (நிலை) எண். 882 கல்வி நாள் 20.4.72ல் [illegible] பொது மையத்தின் கணக்குகள், நகராட்சி மற்றும் [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] வேண்டும். [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

பி.பா.

பொது வைப்பில் செலவு செய்த தொகையில் ஆணையர் பெற்றுக் கொள்வதுடன் முறையான கணக்கிற்கும் தணிக்கைக்கும் அவரே பொறுப்பாவார்.

(ஆளுநரின் உத்தரவுப்படி)

தி. ராமசந்திர ராவ்,
அரசு துணைச் செயலர்.

பெறுநர்:

பள்ளிக் கல்வி இயக்குநர், சென்னை-6.

நகல்:

ஆணையர், தஞ்சை நகராட்சி, தஞ்சை (தலைவர் மூலமாக)

/உண்மை நகல்/ உத்தரவின்படி அனுப்பப்படுகிறது/

...

கண்காணிப்பாளர்.

IMMEDIATE.

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum No. 80667/H1/72-2, Education, dated 26.10.72.

Sub:- EDUCATION-Midday Meal Scheme-Jeep supplied to District Educational Officers-Intensive Family Planning Campaign-Requisition of Education Vehicles for use of Collectors-Exemption-Orders issued.

Ref:- From the Director of School Education, letter No. 216233/SM6/69, dated 7.10.72.

...

In the circumstances stated, the Director of School Education is informed that the vehicles of the Education Department, engaged in Midday Meals Programme are exempted from requisitioning by the Collectors for the intensive Family Planning Campaign.

J.A. AMBASANKAR,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
Copy to:
The Health and Family Planning Department, Madras-9
(with reference to their Memorandum No. 85639/H10/72-1, Health, dated 25.9.72.)

/Forwarded :: By Order/

Superintendent.

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ABSTRACT

MOTOR VEHICLE - Jeep MDH 2951 with the District Educational Officer, Saidapet - Motor Accident - Judgement delivered - Compensation to the party - Orders Passed.

-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-C-

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G.O.Rt.No. 2586, Education   Dated 27.10.1972.

READ:

From the Director of School Education, letter No. 24081 Sm6/72, dated 31.8.72.

From the Director of School Education, letter No. 24081 Sm6/72, dated 7.10.72.

- - -

ORDER:

Jeep MDH 2951 of the District Educational Officer, Saidapet met with an accident on 8.4.71 at Mount Road, Madras-18 and that one Thiru K. Munuswamy has been injured. It is reported that Thiru Munuswamy filed a case claiming for the grant of Compensation for the injuries sustained and that the Government Court has awarded a compensation of Rs. 1,700/- to be payable to the petitioner by the District Educational Officer, Saidapet within a period of three months. The Director of School Education has requested that the action of the District Educational Officer, Saidapet in having contacted the City Government Pleader in anticipation of the orders may be ratified and that a sum of Rs. 1,700/- may be sanctioned authorising the District Educational Officer, Saidapet to remit the amount to the Court. The Government accept the recommendation of the Director of School Education and they accordingly sanction a sum of Rs. 1,700/- (Rupees One thousand and seven hundred only) only being the compensation, payable to Thiru Munuswamy, as awarded by the Government Court.

2. The Government authorise the District Educational Officer, Saidapet to draw the amount sanctioned in para 1 above and deposit the same in the Court.

3. The expenditure sanctioned in para 1 above should be debited to "28 Education - F. General - 10. Miscellaneous C. Expenditure on CARE Programme - 3. Office contingencies - Charged".

4. The item of expenditure involved in this case is a charged one. The expenditure will be met by an advance from the contingency Fund orders regarding which will be issued from Fin Dept separately. The Director of School Education is requested to send application to the Finance Department for sanction of an advance from the contingency Fund.

5. The action of the District Educational Officer, Saidapet, in having contacted the City Government Pleader in this case in anticipation of the orders of the Government is approved.

6. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its U.O.No. 149728 Education/72-1, dated 25.10.72.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

O. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
The Accountant

Copy to Finance (BG) Department.
Copy to Finance Department

/forwarded/by order/

M.D.27.10.

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ABSTRACT

CARE Programme - Transport of CARE commodities - Agreement with P.M. Radhakrishna Chetty and Brothers, Madras - Forms of agreement - approved.

- -

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.6 Dated 2nd January, 1972.

Read:

From the Director of School Education Letters No. 35180/ E6/71 dated 8.2.72 and 31.7.72.

G.O.Ms.No.1173 Education dated 19.7.1968.

ORDER:

....

The Government approve the form of agreement to be concluded with P.M. Radha Krishna Chetty & Brothers Co., Madras-1 for the transport of CARE commodities. The form as approved is appended.

[illegible]

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of India, the Governor of Tamilnadu hereby authorises the Director of School Education, Madras to enter into agreement on behalf of him with P.M. Radhakrishna Chetty and Brothers Co., Madras-1 for the purpose of the work relating to the transport by road of milk powder, vegetable, cooking oil, C.S.M. Blended food, Rolled wheat, Bulgar wheat and Cornmeal and other CARE commodities arriving under the agreement with CARE from the godowns at Madras/Chrompet and to other stations and from the headquarters of District Educational Officers to the headquarters of Deputy Inspectors of schools.

3. This Order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its U.O.No. 121027/Edn./72-1 dated 2.1.72.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

C. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
The Accountant General, Madras-18.
The Accountant General(C&G), Madras-9.
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras-9.
Copy to Finance Department, Madras-9.
Copy to CARE Administrator, College Road, Madras-6.

/Forwarded: By Order/

Superintendent

P.t.o.

ANNEX II

THIS AGREEMENT MADE THIS ....DAY OF One thousand nine hundred and seventy two between the Governor of Tamil Nadu (hereinafter called 'The Government', which expression shall wherever the context so admits include his successors in office and assigns) of the one part and P.M. Radhakrishna Chetty and Bro Company, Madras-1 carrying on business at Madras (hereinafter call 'The contractors' which expression shall wherever the context so admits include their heirs, executors, administrators, legal repre sentatives and assigns) of the other part.

WHEREAS the Government entered into an agreement with the con tractors, and the contractors offered to undertake the work relati to the transport by road of vegetable cooking oil, C.S.M. Blended Food, Rolled Wheat, Bulgar Wheat and Cornmeal arriving under the agreement with CARE (hereinafter referred to as 'the gift parcels' from the godown at Madras/ Broompet to the stations specified in Scheduled A and from those stations to the stations specified in Schedule B and the Government have accepted their offer on the ter and conditions hereinafter mentioned. It is a term of this agree ment that the said Schedule A and Schedule B may be modified by th Director of School Education, Madras (hereinafter called the Direc from time to time with the consent of the contractors.

1. The contractors shall be responsible for carrying out effi ciently, promptly and in a business like manner and in accordance the instructions and directions issued to them by the Director or any officer acting on his behalf at Madras, at Regional godowns an at the headquarters of the educational districts specified in Schedule A all or any of the services detailed in Clause IV.

2. This agreement shall commence from the day of .. and shall remain in force (unless terminated earlier as provided here nafter) for a period of one year, but the Government reserve the right of extending this period from time to time provided that the total period so extended shall not exceed eighteen months, by mutual consent on the same terms and conditions as herein mentione and the right to exclude for the purpose of this agreement all or of the gift parcels arriving at Madras during the last fifteen day of the original or extended period of this agreement.

The Contractors shall complete the transportation of gift parcels kept ready for despatch on or before the date of expiry of this agreement.

3. In the event of the contractors going into liquidation or winding up their business or making arrangement with their creditor or failing to observe any of the provisions of this agreement, the Government shall have the right to terminate this agreement forthwith in addition to and without prejudice to, any other rights or remedi and without being liable in any manner for such termination. The Government shall also be entitled to claim from the contractors any costs or expenses or losses that the Government may incur by reason

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of any breach of this agreement or part of this agreement.

Government also reserve the right of revising any of the clause or clauses, part of a clause or clauses of this agreement, during the currency of this agreement whenever considered necessary in consultation and with the consent of the contractors.

4. i) The contractor shall render all or any of the services given below as directed from time to time by the Director, or any officer acting on his behalf together with such auxiliary and incidental duties, services and operations as may be indicated by the Director and are not inconsistent with these terms and conditions of this agreement.

ii) The contractors, on intimation being given to them by the Director of School Education, Madras or any officer acting on his behalf that the gift parcels being ready for despatch, shall promptly send a representative to the godown at Madras/Chrompet and take charge of the gift parcels to be transported to any of the stations specified in schedule A and Regional Godowns in accordance with the despatch instructions given by the Director or any officer acting on his behalf.

iii) The contractors shall obtain from the Director or any officer acting on his behalf, detailed particulars of the gift parcels to be despatched, from the Godowns at Madras/Chrompet to various destinations. They shall in accordance with these instructions load the gift parcels in lorries at the godowns with their labour and under their supervision.

iv) In respect of the transport of the gift parcels from the headquarters of the educational districts or regional godowns to the headquarters of the ranges concerned or the Central Kitchen concerned, the contractors on intimation being given to them by the District Educational Officer or by the Officer-in-charge of the Regional godowns concerned, shall promptly send their representatives to the stores of that officer, and take charge of the gift parcels to be transported to all the ranges or central kitchen as are specified in schedule B in accordance with the despatch instructions given by the district educational Officer or the officer-in-charge of the Regional godown concerned.

v) The contractors shall arrange to deliver (a) the gift parcels despatched from the godowns at Madras/Chrompet at the stores of the District Educational Officers/District Health Officers/Regional godowns concerned/ Central Kitchens and (b) the parcels despatched from the stores of the District Educational Officers/ Regional godowns at the offices of the Deputy Inspector's of Schools or Central Kitchens with their labour and stack them properly.

vi) The contractors shall watch the loading of gift parcels in lorries and unloading of the gift parcels at the headquarters of the educational districts/District Health Officers/regional godowns and the ranges and Central Kitchens with a view to safeguard the Government interests in accordance with the instructions of the Director or any officer acting on his behalf or the District Educational Officer or the Officer-in-charge of the Regional

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Godown concerned.

vii) The contractors shall in respect of all lorries loaded by them at the godowns at Madras/Chrompet and at the stores at the head quarters of the Educational Districts prepare necessary way bills and other documents in accordance with the instructions from the Director, or any officer acting on his behalf or District Education Officer the officer-in-charge of the Regional godowns concerned, issue clear way-bills and deliver them without delay along with the gift parcels to the recipient concerned.

viii) The contractors shall, in accordance with such instructions as may be issued by the District Educational Officers, District Health Officers the Officer in-charge of the regional godown, unload the gift parcels at the stores of the District Educational Officers or at regional godowns with the Contractor's labour and under their supervision. The contractors shall also load the parcels intended for the ranges or Central Kitchens and load them at the destinations with the contractors labour and under their supervision.

5. (a) The contractors shall keep in touch with the Director or any officer acting on his behalf at Madras and with the District Educational Officers, District Health Officers or the Officer in-charge of the regional godowns concerned and inform the District Educational Officers, District Health Officers the Officer-in-charge of Regional godown of the arrival of lorries bringing the gift parcels or intended to carry them to the headquarters of the ranges or central kitchens.

(b) The contractors shall take adequate steps and necessary pre-cautions to avoid wastage and damage to gift parcels during all operations from the loading of the gift parcels in lorries to their delivery at various destinations. If any such wastage is noticed, they shall promptly take up the matter with the authorities concerned and report the matter in writing to the Director.

(c) The contractors shall commence loading at the godowns at Madras/Chrompet and at the Stores of the District Educational Officers/the Regional godowns concerned according to a programme agreed upon between the Director and the contractors from time to time on receipt of intimation from the officers concerned, and shall carry out all operations with maximum speed.

(d) After a lorry completes delivery of its load at the head-quarters of the educational distict, at District Health Officers Office, at the regional godowns, the contractors shall furnish a certificate in the prescribed form that no gift parcels intended for delivery at the stations concerned are left therein. They shall also check up the way bill and deliver all other material, if any, which belong to the Government and form part of the gift parcels intended for delivery at those stations.

(e) The contractors shall engage competent and adequate staff in their office for operating the lorries to the satisfaction of

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the Director for ensuring efficient handling and supervision of the gift parcels and furnishing corrict informations, statements and accounts.

(f) Loading, unloading and stocking and all operations connected therewith shall be undertaken during day or night as agreed between the Director and the contractors.

(g) The contractors shall be responsible for the transport of the gift parcels in accordance with the instructions issued by the Director or any officer acting on his behalf. If the contractors fail to transport them, the Director or any officer acting on his behalf, shall without prejudice to any other rights or remedies of the Government be at liberty to engage other lorries or give the transport work to other persons at the risk and cost of the contractors, who shall be liable to make good to the Government all additional charges or expenses, costs, or losses that the Government may incur or suffer thereby. The contractors, shall not, however, be entitled to any gain resulting from such entrustment of work to another party.

(h) The contractors shall be responsible for the safety of the goods and for the quantity while the gift parcels are in transit in their lorries. They shall be liable to make good the value of any shortage, wastage, loss or damage to the gift parcels in transit, unless otherwise decided by the Director whose decision shall be final.

i) The contractors shall use only closed lorries or open lorries with tarpaulines to carry the gift parcels at all times and shall be responsible if the gift parcels are damaged by rain through contractors failure to use whether proof lorries or to take reasonable precautions. The contractors shall use only lorries which are perfectly clean. The contractors shall see that any lorry which was used to carry poisonous, infectious materials is not used for carrying gift parcels. They will be wholly responsible for all damages and claims which may arise due to this kind of negligences. The decision of the Director in this matter shall be final and binding on the contractors.

(j) The contractors shall advise the Director, the name of one or more responsible representatives who are authorised by them to act on their behalf in the day to day working of this agreement at the various stations. It shall be the duty of these representatives to call at the office of the Director or at the office of the District Educational Officer concerned or the office in-charge of the Regional godowns, Central kitchens concerned and generally to remain in touch with the Director and his officers or the District Educational Officer or the Officer in-charge of regional godowns or Central kitchens concerned and to obtain and give information about the arrival of lorries, to report the progress of loading at the godowns at Madras/Chrompet and of loading and unloading at the stores of the District Educational Officers and regional godowns

to receive instructions for movement and despatches of the gift parcels and in matters connected generally with this agreement. The contractors shall arrange to receive all communications intended to them by telephone and in writing at all hours of the day and also at night when the work is in progress.

(k) The contractors shall be bound to furnish to the Director such accounts reports, returns or statements regarding the work done under this agreement and at such intervals as may be required by the Director.

(l) The contractors shall abide by all the instructions that may be given to themfrom time to time by the Director or such officers other officer as may be specified by the Director and the District Educational Officer or by the Officer in-charge of regional godown concerned. They shall always be bound to act with reasonable diligence and to use such skill as may be necessary and to make compensation to the Government in consequence of the neglect, want of skill or misconduct of themselves or their servants and agents.

(m) The contractors shall provide their own planks and supporting husk bags to serve as ladders for the purpose of loading into unloading from lorries. No gift parcels shall be used in this operations.

(n) The contractors shall be responsible for obtaining consignee' receipts in respect of all gift parcels entrusted to them for carrying and for handing over the receipt at the earliest at the office of the Special Officer for School Meals Programme or to the officer acting on behalf of the Director at or at the office of the District Educational Officer or the Officer-in-charge of the Regional godown concerned.

(o) The contractors shall strictly abide by all the Rules and regulations of the Madras Road Transport and Police authorities.

6. The Government do not guarantee the transport of any quantity of gift parcels or any definite volume of work at any time or throughout the period of this agreement. No compensation shall be admissible to the contractors if for any reason, quantities of gift parcels specified in any programme issued under clause 4 of this agreement are not available wholly or partly for transport on any day.

7. The contractors shall be paid remuneration in respect of services performed by them in the transport and delivery of gift parcels sent from Madras/Chrompet to the headquarters of the educational districts, District Health Officers, Regional godowns, Central kitchens specified in Schedule A and from the headquarters of the educational districts or Regional godowns to the headquarters of ranges and central kitchens specified in Schedule 'B' at the following rates:-

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1. For full lorry loads of 46 quintals per k.m.	Rs. 0.09P
2. For lorry loads of above 46 quintals per quintal per k.m.	Rs. 0.10 P.
3. For below 46 quintals per quintal per k.m.	Rs. 0.8 P.

The above remuneration includes the remuneration for other auxiliary or incidental services such as cost of loading and unloading charges at both ends and stocking charges at destination. The weights of the parcels for purposes of payment are to be calculated on the basis of the relevant way bills. No compensation shall be made admissible to the ~~xx~~ contractors in respect of detention of lorries at any place unless such detention be of any extraordinary kind and the decision of the Director on all such claims shall be final both as regards the admissibility, the amount, if any, of the compensation.

8. a) Payment in respect of the gift parcels carried under this agreement from the godowns at Madras/Chrompet to any of the stations specified in schedule 'A' and Range godowns or the central kitchen, as the case may be, shall be made by the Director, against bills submitted with particulars of kilometres, the names of loading and delivery stations, the weight and other details of the parcels carried, and from any of the stations, specified in schedule 'A' to any of the stations specified in schedule 'B' supported by particulars of deliveries in respect of the parcels despatched and a certificate that the contractors have completed delivery of all gift parcels entrusted for despatch to the various destination. The decision of the Director shall be final.

(b) Payments of transport charges shall be made on submission of bills supported by the consignees' receipts for the gift parcels by the contractors. These bills shall be submitted in the manner prescribed by the Director.

(c) Such payments shall be made monthly on the basis of bills showing the kilometres covered and the weight of the parcels, the bills being made payable at the Pay and Accounts Officer at Madras which is the [illegible] of the contractors.

9. The contractors shall be bound to furnish to the Government such accounts, papers, documents, returns or statement regarding the work done by them in execution of this agreement in such forms and at such intervals at their own expense as the Director may prescribe.

10. a) Any failure or omission to carry out or observe any of the stipulations or conditions of this agreement shall give rise to any claim against either party or be deemed a breach of this agreement if the same shall arise from any of the following causes and render performance of the agreement impossible, namely, the act of God, action of the enemies of the Union of India, civil commotion, eruptions and earthquakes, landslips and fire (not due to the contractors' neglect).

(b) The contractors shall not be responsible for delays in transport to and delivery at, destinations, which may arise on account of reasons beyond their control of which the Director shall be the final judge and his decision thereon shall be binding on the contractors. Strikes by contractor's labour on account of any disputes between the contractors and their labour as to the wages or otherwise shall not be deemed to be a reason beyond the contractors' control and the contractors shall be responsible for any loss or damage which the Government may suffer on this account

11. The contractors have furnished as security, the amount of Rs. 3,000/- (Rupees Three thousand only) in the form of deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank for due performance of the work speci- fied in this agreement and for carrying out the terms and conditio thereof. The Government shall be at liberty to reimburse themselv therefrom any damages, losses, charges, costs or expenses, suffere or incurred by them due to the contractors' negligence and unwork- manlike performance of any service under this agreement, or breach of any terms of this agreement. The decision of the Director, shall in this respect, be final and binding on the contractors. The security deposit or such part thereof as has not been used as aforesaid shall be refunded on satisfactory completion of the agre ment by the contractors and their submitting a 'No demand' certi- ficate. The Government shall not be liable for payment of any interest on the security deposit or any depreciation thereof. Whenever the security deposit falls short of Rs.3000/- (Rupees Three thousand only) the contractors shall make good the deficit so that the total amount of security deposit shall not at any time be less than Rs.3,000/- (Rupees Three thousand only).

12. <u>Forfeiture:</u> In the even of any breach of any of the terms and conditions of this agreement, the Government shall have (without prejudice to other rights and remedies) the right to terminate the contract forthwith and/or to forfeit the entire amount of security deposited by the contractors or to appropriate the security deposit or any part thereof in or towards the satisfa ction of any sum due for any damages, losses, charges, expenses, or costs that may be suffered or incurred by the Government due to the contractors negligence or unworkmanlike performance of any service under this agreement. In the even of the security being insufficient or if the security has been wholly forfeited, the balance or the total sum recoverable as the case may be, shall be deducted from any sum then due or which any time thereafter may become due to the contractors under this or any other agreement wi the Government. Should this sum also be not sufficient to cover the full amount recoverable, the contractors shall pay the Government on demand the remaining balance due.

The contractors shall not sublet, transfer or assign the contract or any part thereof without the previous written approval of the Government.

14. Thiruvalargal P.M. Radhakrishna Chetty and Brothers Company, is a private limited company of which the following are the Directors.

1. Thiru P.M. Vykunta
2. " P.M. Radhakrishna Chetty
3. " P.R. Suryanarayana
4. Smt. Pasku Bai
5. Selvi P.R. Seetha
6. Sri Iytha Radhappa Setty.
7. Smt. Thiripuramba.
8. Smt. Iytha Nagarathnamma
9. Smt. R. Subhadramma
10. Thiru K.R. Palaniappan
11. Thiru R. Satyanarayana
12. Thiru P. Gunasekharan
13. Thiru R. Subbiah.

The Managing Agents are

Thiruvalargal P.M. Radhakrishna Chetty and Bros. Co.,
No.12, Vanier Street (First floor), Madras-1.

It is agreed that no change in the constitution of the firm shall be made without the prior approval of the Government in writing.

15. All transactions between the contractors and third parties shall be carried out as between two principals without recourse in any event to the Government. The contractors hereby also undertake to make the third parties fully aware in writing of the position aforesaid.

16. All personnel employed by the contractors shall be engaged by them as their own servants in all respects and the responsibility under the Factories Act 1948 (Central Act LXIII of 1948) or the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (Central Act VIII of 1923) or any statutory modifications or any reenactment thereof in respect of all such personnel shall be that of the contractors. The contractors hereby agree to indemnify the Government against all claims whatsoever in respect of the said personnel.

17. If the contractors are required to perform any services in addition to those specifically provided for in this agreement, the contractor's remuneration for the same shall be fixed by mutual agreement. In case no agreement is arrived at, the matter shall be referred to arbitration as specified in clause 18 of this agreement.

18. It is hereby agreed by and between the parties that all disputes and differences arising out of or in any way touching or concerning this agreement whatsoever shall be referred to the arbitration of the judicial officer, not below the rank of a District Judge to be appointed by the Government. The award of such arbitrator shall be final and binding on the parties, to this agreement. It is also hereby agreed by and between the parties that in the event of such arbitrator

to whom the matter is originally referred being transferred or vacating his office or being unable to act for any reason, the Government shall appoint another arbitrator in accordance with the terms of this agreement. Such arbitrator shall be entitled to proceed with the reference from the stage at which it was left by his predecessor.

Subject as aforesaid, the Arbitration Act 1940 (Central Act [illegible] of 1940) shall apply to the arbitration proceedings under this clause.

SCHEDULE - A

[illegible] commodities to be transported from Central Godowns (at Gopalapuram and at Chrompet) to the following Educational Districts every month.

Educational Districts:	Headquarters
1. Thanjavur	Thanjavur
2. Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam
3. Dindigul	Dindigul
4. Madurai	Madurai
5. Ramanathapuram Central	Madurai
6. Virudhunagar	Virudhunagar
7. Devakottai	Devakottai
8. Tuticorin	Tuticorin
9. Tirunelveli Central	Palayamkottai
10. Tirunelveli South	Palayamkottai
11. Nagercoil	Nagercoil
12. Villupuram	Villupuram
13. Cuddalore	Cuddalore
14. Tiruchirapalli	Tiruchirapalli
15. Pudukkottai	Pudukkottai
16. Ariyalur	Ariyalur
17. Vridhachalam	Vridhachalam
18. Thuckalay	Thuckalay
19. Usilampatti	Usilampatti
20. Mayuram	Mayuram
21. Tindivanam	Tindivanam
22. Periakulam	Periyakulam
23. Pattukkottai	Pattukkottai
24. Karur	Karur
25. Koilpatti	Koilpatti
26. Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram

II. [illegible] commodities should be moved from Central godowns (at Gopalapuram and at Chrompet) to the following Regional godowns.

1. Regional Godown at Tiruvalam
2. Regional Godown at Dharmapuri
3. Regional Godown, Erode at Senapathipalayam
4. Regional Godown Coimbatore at Goundampalayam
5. Regional Godown at Tiruchirapalli
6. Regional Godown at Villupuram at Vikravandi (under constructi

III. CARE commodities should be moved from Central godowns Gopalapuram and Chrompet to the following Central kitchens in Chingleput Revenue District.

* * * *

1. Acharapakkam
2. Chittamur
3. Kattankolathur
4. Lathur at Pavunjur
5. Madurantakam
6. Tirukalikundram
7. Tiruporur
8. Kancheepuram at Tirukaveripakkam
9. Kunrathur at Pammal
10. Poonamallee at Sekkadu
11. Sriperumpudur
12. Uthiramerur
13. Walajabad
14. Gummudipoondi
15. Madhavaram at Puzhal
16. Minjur
17. Cholavaram
18. Villivakkam at Ambathur
19. Kadambathur
20. Pallipet
21. Poondi
22. Ramakrishnarajpet
23. Tiruttani
24. Tiruvellore at Vikkadu
25. Tiruvelangadu
26. Uthukottai at Periapalayam
27. St. Thomas Mount at Chitlapakkam

IV. CARE commodities should be transported from Central godowns (at Gopalapuram and at chrompet) to the following District Health Officers.

District Health Officer	Headquarters
1. Kanyakumari	Nagercoil
2. Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli
3. Ramanathapuram	Madurai
4. Madurai	Madurai
5. Tiruchirapalli	Tiruchirapalli
6. Thanjavur	Thanjavur
7. North Arcot	Vellore
8. Coimbatore	Coimbatore
9. Salem	Salem
10. Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri
11. The Nilgiris	Ootacamund
12. South Arcot	Cuddalore
13. Chingleput	Kancheepuram

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SCHEDULE 'B'

CARE Commodities should be transported from the following Regional Godowns to the Ranges/Central Kitchens noted against:

Regional Godown at Tiruvalam — Ranges served by the Regional Godown.

Tirupatthur Educational District

1. Gudiyatham
2. K.V. Kuppam Godown at Gudiyatham.
3. Katpadi Central Kitchen at Kalpudur
4. Tirupathur
5. Jolarpet
6. Vaniyambadi
7. Pernampattu Godown at Gudiyatham
8. Ambur
9. Kandili.

Tiruvannamalai Educational District

1. Tiruvannamalai
2. Kalasapakkam
3. Chengam
4. Polur
5. Kasthambadi at Arni Godown
6. Arni
7. Thurinjapuram
8. Thandrampet
9. Keelapennathur
10. Chetpet.

Cheyyar Educational District

1. Wandiwash
2. Arkonam Urban
3. Arkonam Rural
4. Thellar
5. Cheyyar
6. Kaveripakkam
7. Pernamallur
8. Vembakkam Central Kitchen.

Vellore Educational District

1. Arcot Basic at Arcot
2. Vellore West
3. Sholingur
4. Walaja West Central Kitchen at Walajapet
5. Timiri
6. Vellore Urban
7. Walaja East @ Arcot
8. Vellore.

Regional Godown at Dharmapuri

Dharmapuri Education District

1. Harur
2. Kaveripatnam West
3. Kaveripatnam East
4. Krishnagiri Block
5. Uthangarai
6. Pennagaram
7. Krishnagiri General

Dharmapuri Educational District

8. Hosur Block
9. Bargur at Krishnagiri
10. Thalli at Hosur
11. Hosur General
12. Shoolagiri at Hosur
13. Kadathur at Morappur
14. Denkanikottai

Salem Educational District

1. Yercaud
2. Veerapandi
3. Gangavalli
4. Athur
5. Valapadi
6. Salem General

Sankaridrug Educational District

1. Omalur
2. Mettur Dam
3. Mecheri

Regional Godown at Erode

Erode Educational District

1. Modakurichi
2. Kodumudi
3. Perundurai
4. Vellakoil
5. Kangeyam
6. Moolanur
7. Kundadam
8. Uthukuli
9. Dharapuram
10. Chennimalai

Gobichettipalayam Educational District

1. Thalavadi at Satyamangalam
2. Bhavanisagar at Satyamangalam
3. Satyamangalam
4. Bhavani
5. Gobichettipalayam
6. Anthiyur
7. Kavandapadi
8. Nambiyur at Satyamangalam

Karur Educational District

1. Karur (to be covered after the completion of regional godown at Trichy)
2. Aravakurichi
3. K. Paramathi
4. Chinnadharapuram
5. Thanthoni

Sankari Drug Educational District

1. Edapadi
2. Tiruchengode
3. Kumarapalayam
4. Sankari

Namakkal Educational District

1. Kolli Hills at Sendamangalam
2. Namakkal General
3. Rasipuram Block
4. Puduchatram at Vinaideer-thapuram

<u>Regional godown at Coimbatore</u>

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The Nilgiris Educational District	1. Gudalur 2. Kunda at Manjur 3. Coonoor 4. Kotagiri 5. Ootacamund
Pollachi Educational District	1. Pollachi General 2. Tiruppur Block 3. Palladam at Tiruppur 4. Madathukulam 5. Pollachi East 6. Sulur 7. Valparai 8. Kinathukadavu 9. Udumalpet.
Gobichettipalayam Educational District	1. Mettupalayam 2. Avinashi 3. Karamadai.

From District Godowns to range godowns

Thanjavur Educational District	1. Tirukattupalli 2. Papanasam 3. Tiruvidaimarudur 4. Kumbakonam 5. Ammapet 6. Tirupanandal 7. Thiruvaiyaru 8. Thanjavur 9. Valangiman
Nagapattinam Educational District	1. Muthupet 2. Tiruvarur 3. Needamangalam 4. Mannargudi 5. Tiruthuraipundi 6. Kottur at Mannargudi 7. Vedaranyam 8. Nagapattinam 9. Kirukathi Basic at Nagapattinam
Dindigul Educational District	1. Chinnalapatti 2. Vadamadurai 3. Vedasandur 4. Palani General 5. Thoppampatti at Keeranur 6. Palani Block 7. Oddanachatram 8. Gojiliamparai
Madurai Educational District	1. Melur South 2. Natham 3. Melur
Ramanathapuram Central at Madurai	1. Kaliarkoil 2. Sivaganga 3. Manamadurai 4. Aruppukottai

Dharmapuri Educational District	8. Hosur Block 9. Bargur at Krishnagiri 10. Thalli at Hosur 11. Hosur General 12. Sholagiri at Hosur 13. Kadathur at Morappur 14. Denkanikottai
Salem Educational District	1. Yercaud 2. Veerapandi 3. Gangavalli 4. Athur 5. Valapadi 6. Salem General
SankariDrug Educational District	1. Omalur 2. Mettur Dam 3. Mecheri

Regional Godown at Erode

Erode Educational District	1. Modakurichi 2. Kodumudi 3. Perundurai 4. Vellakoil 5. Kangeyam 6. Moolanur 7. Kundadam 8. Uthukuli 9. Dharapuram 10. Chennimalai
Gobicherripalayam Educational District	1. Thalavadi at Satyamangalam 2. Bhavanisagar at Satyamangalam 3. Satyamangalam 4. Bhavani 5. Gobichettipalayam 6. Antdiyur 7. Kavandapadi 8. Nambiyar at Satyamangalam
Karur Educational District	1. Karur (to be covered after the completion of regional godown at Trichy) 2. Aravakurichi 3. K. Paramathi 4. Chinnadarapuram 5. Thanthoni
Sankari Drug Educational District	1. Edapadi 2. Tiruchengode 3. Kumarapalayam 4. Sankari
Namakkal Educational District	1. Kolli Hills at Sendamangalam 2. Namakkal General 3. Rasipuram Block 4. Puduchatram at Vinaideerthapuram

<u>Regional godown at Coimbatore</u>

Ramanathapuram Central at Madurai	5. Palayampatti Basic
	6. Tiruchuli at Aruppukottai
	7. Kallipatti
	8. Tirupuvanam
	9. Narikudi at Aruppukottai
Virudhunagar Educational District	1. Watrap Basic
	2. Rajapalayam
	3. Sattur
	4. Srivilliputhur
	5. Sivakasi
	6. Vembakottai
Devakottai Educational District	1. Tiruppathur
	2. Singampuneri
	3. Karaikudi
	4. Kallal
Tuticorin Educational District	1. Udangudi
	2. Nazareth
	3. Tiruchendur
	4. Pudukkottai
	5. Sattankulam
	6. Alwarthirunagari
	7. Srivaikuntam
Tirunelveli Central at Palayam-kottai	1. Tenkasi West
	2. Shenkottai
	3. Tenkasi East
	4. Keelapavoor at Pavoorchatram
	5. Alangulam
Tirunelveli South at Palayam-kottai	1. Cheranmahadevi
	2. Nanguneri
	3. Kadayam
	4. Vadakkankulam
	5. Radhapuram
	6. Tisaiyanvilai
	7. Ambasamudram
	8. Valliyoor
	9. Kalakad
Nagercoil Educational District	1. Bhoothapandi
	2. Suchindram
Villupuram Educational District	1. Valavanoor
	2. Kandamangalam
	3. Tiruvennainallur
	4. Anniyur
	5. Manalurpet
	6. Ulundurpet
	7. Mugaiyur at Tirukoilur
	8. Tirukoilur
	9. Tirunavalur
	10. Villupuram

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Cuddalore Educational Districts

1. Panrutti
2. Chidambaram General
3. Portonovo
4. Kattumannarkoil
5. Nellikuppam
6. Bhuvanagiri
7. Kee[illegible] Basic Range at (Chidambaram
8. Vadalur
9. Cuddalore

Tiruchirapalli Educational District

1. Musiri
2. Thatthiengarpet
3. Uppiliapuram
4. Thuraiuyr Block
5. Thuraiyur General
6. Srirangam
7. Thottiyam at Musiri

Pudukkottai Educational District

1. Keeranur
2. Lalgudi South
3. Thiruvarangulam
4. Alangudi
5. Annavasal
6. Manachanallur
7. Thirumayam
8. Lalgudi North
9. Ponnamaravathi at Tirumayam
10. Viralimalai at Annavasal
11. Pudukkottai

Ariyalur Educational District

1. Udayarpalayam
2. Jayankondam
3. Keelapalavur
4. Perambalur
5. Arumbavoor
6. Veppur
7. Ariyalur
8. T. Palur
9. Andimadam

Vridhachalam Educational District

1. Rishivandiam
2. Tittagudi
3. Pennadam
4. Chinnasalem
5. Kallakurichi
6. Tyagadurgam
7. Vridhachalam
8. Kammapuram

Thuckalay Educational District

1. Kulitharai
2. Moonjirai
3. Karungal

Usilampatti Educational District

1. Thirumangalam
2. T. Kallupatti at Tirumangalam
3. Batlagundu
4. Sedapatti at Tirumangalam
5. Sholavandan
6. Nilakottai

Mayuram Educational District

1. Sembanarkoil
2. Peralam
3. Kutralam
4. Kodavasal
5. Nannilam
6. Kollidam
7. Sirkali
8. Nannilam at Tiruvarur
9. Mayuram

(582) 17 (562)

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Tindivanam Educational District

1. Gingee South
2. Gingee North
3. Mailam
4. Vanur
5. Melmalayanur
6. Marakkanam
7. Olakkur Central Kitchen at Saram
8. Tindivanam

Periakulam Educational District

1. Uthamapalayam
2. Bodinaickanur
3. Kodaikanal
4. Thengarai at Vadugapatti
5. Andipatti
6. Chinnamanur

Pattukottai Educational District

1. Avudayarkoil at Arantangi
2. Gandarvakottai
3. Orathanad
4. Arantangi
5. Peravurani
6. Pattikottai Main
7. Pattikottai Block

~~[illegible]~~

Koilpatti Educational District

1. Nellithannallur
2. Sankarankoil
3. Nagarpatti
4. Ottapidaram
5. Puliangudi
6. Sivagiri
7. Kadambur
8. Vilathikulam
9. Kuruvikulam

Karur Educational District

1. Kulitalai
2. Mayanur at Kulitalai
3. Manaparai
4. Karur (till the Regional godown at Trichy functions)
5. Kadavur at Kulitalai
6. Marungapuri at Manaparai

Ramanathapuram Educational District

1. Ilayankudi
2. Paramakudi General
3. Kadalady
4. Muthukulathur
5. Kamuthi
6. Mandapam
7. Paramakudi Block .

/True Copy/

Superintendent.

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In witness whereof Thiru the Director of School Education acting for and on behalf of and by the order and direction of the Governor of Tamilnadu and Thiru for/and on behalf of Thiru have hereunto set their respective hands on the day, month and year first above written.

Signed by the above named in the presence of :

Signature of the Director
(for and on behalf of the
Government of Tamilnadu)

1. First witness:

Name:

Address:

Occupation

2. Second witness:

Name:

Address

Occupation

Signed by the above named in the presence of

1)

2)

Signature.

True Copy

Superintendent
4.1.73

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ABSTRACT

CARE Programme - Clearing charges for transport of CARE commodities from Madras Harbour to City Godowns - Further expenditure - Sanctioned.

- -

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G.O.Rt.No. 341 Dated the 12th February, 1973.

Read: G.O.Rt.No.1293 Education dated 1.6.72.

Read also: From the Director of School Education Letter Rc.No.68829 SMG/72 dated 2.12.72. &

" " " " 3.2.73

ORDER:

The Government permit the Director of School Education to incur further expenditure of Rs.1,20,000 (Rupees One lakh twenty thousand only) for meeting the clearing charges for transport of CARE commodities from Madras Harbour to City Godowns, over and above the expenditure of Rs.2,00,000 sanctioned in the Government Order read above.

2. The expenditure should be debited to "8.Education - F. General - w. Miscellaneous - C. Expenditure on CARE Programme - 3. Office contingencies."

3. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No.9516/72-1/Edn. dated 29.1.73.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

O. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-600006.
The Accountant General, Madras-600018.
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras-600009.

/True Copy/Forwarded/By order/

Superintendent.

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<u>ABSTRACT</u>

Education - Midday Meals Supply to children studying in Raj Bhavan Special School - Orders issued.

- -

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.257 Dated 5th March 1973.

Read:

From the Director of School Education, letter No.13062/E4/73 dated 20.2.1973.

<u>ORDER:</u>

In the special circumstances reported by the Director of School Education in his letter read above, the Government, as a special case, direct that midday meals as prepared in the Central Kitchen at St.Thomas Mount at Chitalapakkam, be served to all the children studying at Raj Bhavan special School, Guindy from the date of this order, the entire cost being met by the Government.

2. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its U.O.No.26088 Edn./73-1 dated 1.3.73.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

G.RAMACHANDRA RAO
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
The Accountant General, Madras-9.
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras-9.
Copy to the Finance Department, Madras-9.
Copy to the Private Secretary to Governor, Raj Bhavan, Guindy, Madras-25 ~~(w.e.l.)~~

/True copy/Forwarded/By order/

Superintendent.

vgs/5.3.

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ABSTRACT

Education - CARE Programme - Transport of CARE Commodities - Entrustment to M/s P.M.Radhakrishna Chetty and Brothers - Approved.

- -

(EDUCATION DEPARTMENT)

G.O.Ms.No.539 Dated 3rd April, 1973.

Read:

G.O.Ms.No.187 Education dated 8.2.1972.

From the Director of School Education, letters No.243730/SM6/72 dated 7.2.1973, 15.2.1973, 19.2.1973 and 20.2.1973.

Government Memorandum No.10472/L2/73-2 Education dated 16.2.1973.

ORDER:

The last term of contract which ended on 13.2.1973 for transporting CARE commoties was entrusted to M/s Radhakrishna Chetty and Brothers ~~Company, Madras~~ on the terms and conditions stipulated in the tender document. Pending the finalisation of the terms of contract, M/s Radha Krishna Chetty and Borthers company were permitted to continue the transport of CARE commodities beyond 13.2.1973. The Government now after care ful consideration of the proposal submitted by the Director of School Education for the entrustment of transport of CARE commodities to private contractors, accept the following rates offered by M/s P.M.Radha Krishna Chetty and Brothers for the transport of CARE commodities for ~~the~~ one year from the date of this order on the terms and conditions stipulated in the tender document.

For full lorry load of 45 quintals and above per quintal per Kilometre.	1.5 paise (one and half paise).
For less than 45 quintals per quintal per Kilometre.	2 Paise (two paise.)

2. Pending execution of the agreement with M/s P.M.Radhakrishna Chetty and Brothers, the Director of School Education is permitted to transport the CARE commodities to the District Godowns and Range Godowns, utilising the vehicles of M/s P.M.Radhakrishna Chetty and Brothers Company, Madras-1.

3. The Government also agree with the Director of School Education that there is no need to call for fresh tender to entrust the transport of CARE commodities.

p.t.o.

4. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its U.O.No.44271/Edn./73-1 dated 2.4.1973.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

K.DIRAVIAM
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
The Accountant General, Madras-18.
The Accountant General, Madras-9.
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras-9.
Copy to Finance Department.

/True copy/Forwarded/By order/

Superintendent.

vgs/3.4.

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4. In the tender notice issued by the Director of School Education this year, the firms have been requested to quote rates for full lorry loads of 45 quintals and above and for less than 45 quintals for carrying CARE commodities. It is also learnt that as 45 quintals was the full capacity of the vehicles of M/s Southern Road Ways Limited, who were transporting CARE commodities for a number of years this figure has been adopted all along. However if 70 quintals and 100 quintals is the standard capacity of the vehicles, it is considered that the Government can take advantage of this and call for tenders on the basis of a flat rate for a full lorry load of 70 or 100 quintals, without having to pay extra for each quintal above 45 quintals as is being done now. The Director of School Education is requested to examine this question in detail and revise the next tender notice accordingly from next year onwards.

5. Whenever the load of CARE commodities transported was less than 45 quintals the Transport Companies were insisting on the payment of higher rates, and the Government also were paying higher rates, and the Government also were paying higher rates. With a view to avoid the payment of higher rates for carrying lesser quantity of CARE commodities, the Director of School Education is requested to refix a lower limit for the lead of CARE commodities to be transported in the light of full lead capacity to be revised from 45 to 70 or 100 quintals. The Director of School Education is requested to call for quotations at a flat rate for a full lorry load (to be specified) and for quotations for lessor loads below a certain quantity (to be specified) by the private firms. The Director of School Education is requested to examine the points raised in paras 4 and 5 above in detail and send a report to the Government in due course.

6. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its U.O.No.44271/Edn./73-1 dated 2.4.1973.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

K.DIRAVIAM
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
The Accountant General, Madras-18.
The Accountant General, Madras-9.
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras-9.
The Finance Department, Madras-9.

/True copy/Forwarded/By order/

Superintendent.

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ABSTRACT

Education - CARE Programme - Supply of CARE commodities to other States - Proportionate recovery of property tax, Electricity charges and other Contingent expenditure - Formula for recovery - Fixed.

- -

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.1068 Dated 13th June, 1972.

Read:

G.O.Ms.No.898 Education dated 26.6.1971.
From the Director of School Education, letter No.120387/CME/71 dated 22.4.1972.

ORDER:

The Government direct that the proportionate charges on property tax (ii) Electricity charges and other contingent expenditure and pay and allowances of executive Assistant and Watchman to be recovered from other States in addition to the collection of proportionate rent and port clearance charges in respect of stocks and CARE Commodities released from this State as ordered in the G.O.first read above be recovered from other States on the basis of the following formulas.

Formula:- $X = a \times \frac{b}{c}$

X: denotes the proportionate recovery for the particular month.
a: denotes the monthly Pay and allowance of the Executive Assistant for the particular month.
b: denotes the total tonnage of CARE goods moved to the particular OTHER STATE during the particular month.
c: denotes the total tonnage of CARE goods cleared during the particular month.

2. The Government also direct that these additional proportionate charges are recoverable for the CARE goods released to other States on and from 26.6.1971 and that these charges should be worked out with reference to the total clearance of CARE commodities made during the same period.

3. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its U.O.No.72316/Edn./72-1 dated 6.6.1972.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

G.Ramachandra Rao
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
The Accountant General, Madras-18.
The Accountant General, Madras-9.
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras-9.
Copy to the Administrator, CARE, Tamilnadu Old College Road, Madras-6.
Copy to Finance Department, Madras-9.

/True copy/Forwarded/By order/

SECTION OFFICER.

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ABSTRACT

Education - CARE Programme - Transport of Storage clearing of CARE Commodities from Harbour to City Godowns - Director of School Education permitted to incur expenditure.

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G.O.Rt.No.1461 Dated 28th June, 1973.

Read:

From the Director of School Education, letter No.78719/SNC/73 dated 22.6.1973.

***

ORDER:

The Government permit the Director of School Education to incur in 1973-74 the following amounts under the head of account referred to in para 2 of this order towards payment of bills presented by private companies relating to the transport of CARE commodities and rental of CARE Godowns.

(1) Transport charges Rs.10 lakhs.

(2) Clearance charges Rs. 2 lakhs.

(3) Rent for CARE Godowns Rs.2 lakhs.

2. The expenditure shall be debited to "22.Education - F.General - (w) Miscellaneous - C.Expenditure on CARE Programme - 3.Office Contingencies".

3. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its U.O.No.22134/Edn./73-1 dated 28.6.1973.

(By order of the Governor)

G.Ramachandra Rao
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
The Accountant General, Madras-18.
The Accountant General, Madras-9.
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras-9.
Copy to the Finance Department, Madras-9.

S.F.

/True copy/Forwarded/By order/

SECTION OFFICER.

25/6/73

vgs/28.6.

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Filed with orgl. G.O.Ms 622 Edn 18-4-73

ABSTRACT

CARE PROGRAMME - Aiyammal injured in Motor accident on 24.2.1971 at Namandi Village, Cheyyar Taluk, Vellore, North Arcot District-Compensation of Rs.2000(/ as per Vellore M.A.C.T.Judgement dated 16.11.1972) - Sanctioned.

- -

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G.O.Rt.No.1610 Dated 21st July 1973.

Read;

Judgement dated 16.11.1972 of the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, North Arcot at Vellore dated 16.11.1972.
From Thiru S.K.Sundaram, Advocate dated 16.11.1972.
From the Director of School Education, 38925/SN3/72 dt.11.4.73.

ORDER:

One Selvi Ayyammal, Namandi Village, Vembakkam(Via) Cheyyar Taluk, North Arcot District was injured on 24.2.1971 in a Motor accident involving the tempo van MSM 8153(belonging to the CARE Midday Meals Programme). In its Judgement and decree dated 16.11.1972 (in M.A.C.T.Original petition No.34 of 1971) the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, North Arcot at Vellore has passed award that the Government of Tamil Nadu do pay a compensation of Rs.2000/- to Selvi Ayyammal.

2. The Government accordingly sanction the payment to Selvi Ayyammal immediately of a sum of Rs.2,000/-(Rupees two thousand only) being the compensation mentioned above. The District Educational Officer, Cheyyar is requested to draw and deposit the amount with the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal(since Selvi Ayammal is described to be a minor aged 13) with decree copy, and report the fact to Government.

3. The expenditure will be debited to "28.Education - F.General w.Miscellaneous - c.Expenditure on CARE Programme - Office contingencies - Charged". Since there is no provision under item "charged" under this grant, the expenditure will have to be met initially by an advance from contingency fund. The Director of School Education is requested to apply for an advance from contingency fund to Finance (BG) Department.

4. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its U.O.No.58973/B/73-1 dated 18.7.1973.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

O.Ramachandra Rao
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To
Selvi Ayyammal, C/O Thiru Ayyappa Naicker, Namandi Village, (via) Vembakkam, Cheyyar Taluk, North Arcot District.
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
The Accountant General, Madras-18.
The District Educational Officer, Cheyyar.
Copy to the Chief Educational Officer, Vellore.
Copy to Thiru S.K.Sundaram, No.147/5, Pooram Prakash Road, Near Neelarpet Market, Balaji Nagar, Madras-14.
Copy to Finance Department.

/True copy/Forwarded/By order/

Section officer.

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Memorandum No.70763/L2/72-5 Education dated 2nd August 1973.

Sub:- CARE Programme - Port clearance, storage and transport charges incurred by Education Department in respect of food material used by Kuzhanthaigal Kappagams - Accounting procedure - Clarified.

Ref:- 1) G.O.Ms.No.1689 Education dated 3.9.1971.
2) From the Accountant General, Tamil Nadu letter No.IGA/Adn./G1/I/274 dated 20.9.1972.
3) From the Director of School Education, letter No.K.Dis.[illegible]/72 [illegible] dated 18.10.1972 and 30.6.1973.
4) From the Director of Rural Development, letter L.Dis.No.[illegible]/73 dated 17.4.1973.

In G.O.Ms.No.1689, Education dated 3.9.1971, the Director of School Education was permitted to incur expenditure, initially on port clearance, storage and transport on the programme of 'Kuzhanthaigal Kappagams from the Education Budget under "22.Education" and to get it reimbursed from the Rural Development and Local Administration Department every quarter.

2. The Accountant General has pointed out that the correct accounting procedure to be followed in this case (i.e. transferring the expenditure from the head "22.Education" initially debited to the head "27.CDP Etc." would be to transfer the expenditure to 27 C.D.P. etc. by credit to a new sub-head". Deduct expenditure on port clearance, storage and transport etc. of care commodity relating to "Kuzhanthaigal Kappagam" transferred to "27.C.D.P. etc." to be opened under the head "22.Education etc."

3. The Government accordingly direct that the following new detailed head viz."Deduct expenditure on port clearance, storage and transport charges etc. of CARE commodities relating to "Kuzhanthaigal Kappagams transferred to "27.CDP etc." be opened under "22.Education". The Government also direct that a detailed head of account "Expenditure on port clearance and transport charges etc. of CARE commodities relating to Kuzhanthaigal Kappagam transferred from 22.Education under "27.C D P". The revised classification shall take effect from Revised Estimate 1973-74.

4. This ~~memorandum~~ memorandum issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No.32732/[illegible]/73-1 dated 28.7.1973.

G.Ramachandra Rao
Deputy Secretary to Government.

P.t.o.

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
The Director of Rural Development, Madras-1.
The Accountant General, Madras-18.
The Accountant General, (C&C), Madras-9.
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras-9.
Copy to Rural Development and Local Administration Department.

Forwarded/By order

vgs/2.8. Section Officer.

ABSTRACT

Suits - Recovery of unspent midday meal grant from former President of Midday Meal Centre of Sripuranchan Panchayat of T.Palur Panchayat Union Council, Tiruchy District - Permission to file a suit for recovery-granted.

- -

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G.O.Rt.No.1770 Dated 11th August 1973.

Read:

i) From the Collector of Tiruchirapalli, letter L.Dis. 37534/66 dated 1.7.1966.

ii) From the Director of School Education, letter Rc. No.112876/B2/71 dated 29.6.1973.

ORDER:

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that a sum of Rs.624/- (Rupees six hundred and twenty four only) being the advance grant drawn during the period from 21.1.1963 to 26.2.1964 towards the implementation of the Midday Meal Scheme in the Midday Meal Centre at Sripuranchan Panchayat of T.Palur Panchayat Union Council, Tiruchirapalli District was not utilised during the period and that Thiru M.Singarapadayachi, former President of Sripuranchan Panchayat who was also the then President of the Midday Meals Centre, Arungottai, has not refunded the above amount to Government. The Director of School Education has recommended that necessary permission may be accorded to file a suit against the former President of the Midday Meal Centre at Sripuranchan Panchayat. The Government sanction the institution of a civil suit against Sri M.Singara Padayachi former President of Midday Meals Centre at Sripuranchan Panchayat for the recovery of the unspent advance grant of about Rs.624/- (Rupees six hundred and twenty four only) which has been held to be misappropriated by committing criminal breach of trust in the Court of Sub-Divisional Magistrate(I) of Ariyalur on 13.10.1966 in Calendar case No.535 of 1966.

2. The District Educational Officer, Ariyalur is permitted to institute action to arrange for the filing of the suit through the Government Pleader concerned.

3. The District Educational Officer, Ariyalur is also permitted to incur the expenditure involved in respect of the above suit from his office contingencies.

4. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its U.O.No.10079/A/73-1 dated 8.8.1973.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

C.Ramachandra Rao

Deputy Secretary to Government.

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
The District Educational Officer, Ariyalur, Tiruchy District.
The Accountant General, Madras-18.

/True copy/forwarded/by order/

Section Officer.

vgs/13.3.

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COPY OF

CONFIDENTIAL

1179

No.F.15(4) PL.480/71-I
Government of India/Bharat Sarkar
Ministry of Finance/ Vitta Mantralayam
(Department of Economic Affairs/Arthik Karya Vibhag)

New Delhi, the 14th August '73.

To

Chief Secretaries of all State Governments
and Union Territories (Tamil Nadu, Madras).

SUBJECT: Acceptance of commodity assistance from CARE and other US Voluntary Agencies for feeding programmes.

I am directed to invite a reference to this Ministry's letter No.F.15(4)PL.480/71-1 dated the 11th October, 1972, wherein it was stated inter alia that pending further communication from the Government of India, the State Governments may not enter into forward commitments with the CARE and other US voluntary agencies for the latter continuing their commodity assistance in feeding programmes beyond March 1974.

2. The question of continuing the association of CARE in the feeding programmes is under the consideration of the Government of India and it may take some time to arrive at a final decision. Meanwhile it has been brought to notice that the CARE, etc. have to start working out estimates of their inputs for 1974-75 in consultation with ~~the CARE and other~~ State Governments from now onwards so as to be ready to obtain their supplies in time. In this context, enquiries have been received whether the State Governments may hold normal consultations with the CARE and other US agencies concerned for forward planning of their feeding programmes during 1974-75. I am directed to clarify that the Government of India have no objection to the State Governments planning and working out their feeding programmes for 1974-75 in concert with these Agencies, on the assumption that the latter's commodity assistance to the extent offered would continue to be availed of during 1974-75 for these programmes. But, formal commitments with the CARE etc., may please be entered into only after the State Government receives a further communication from this Ministry. It is expected that this communication will be sent to the State Governments shortly.

3. The existing restriction on the acceptance of financial grants involving PL 480 rupee funds from the US Voluntary Agencies, as distinct from commodity assistance, would continue.

Yours faithfully,
Sd./-
(K.M.L.Chhabra)
Director.

/True copy/

Section Officer.

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Copy of letter No.F.15(4)-PL.480/71-I dated 30th October, 1973 from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), New Delhi.

Sub:- Acceptance of commodity assistance from CARE and other U.S.Voluntary Agencies for feeding programmes.

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter No.F.15-(4)-PL.480/71-I dated the 14th August, 1973 on the above subject and to say that it has since then been decided that food and other commodity assistance as may be provided by CARE and other U.S.Voluntary Agencies may be availed of for Midday Meals and other feeding programmes in the country during 1974-75. The State Government s are free to enter into necessary arrangements for implementing their feeding programmes in concert with the said Agencies during 1974-75.

2. The question of continuing the CARE's assistance in these feeding programmes over the Fifth Five Year plan period is being considered favourably. In this context the CARE authorities have expressed their desire to discuss with the State Governments details of possible CARE assistance in the implementation of these programmes over the plan period. I am directed to say that the Government of India agree that the State Governments who have taken up feeding programmes are authorised to discuss details of their proposals for the Fifth plan period with the CARE authorities.

/True copy/

Section Officer.

orgl with

gom 1804 Edn

21.10.74

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ABSTRACT

Education - Midday Meals Centres - Coimbatore - Opening of Midday Meal Centre account in the Nationalised Bank - Permission Granted.

- -

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Rt.No.1292 Dated 17th August 1972.

Read again:

G.O.Ms.No.1221 Education dated 23.5.1972.

Read also:

i) From the Commissioner, Municipal Council, Coimbatore letter No.E7042 E2/70 dated 5.7.1972.

ii) From the Director of School Education, letter No. No.168050/E10/72 dated 12.12.1972.

ORDER:

In the circumstances stated, the Government permit as a special case, the Secretary, Midday Meal Centre, Municipal Council, Coimbatore to operate the Midday Meal Centre account in any one of the 'Nationalised Bank' since it is reported that there is need for heavy cash transactions and that the banking facilities available in the postal savings bank are not adequate.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

O.Ramachandra Rao
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner, Municipal Council,
Coimbatore (thro' Chairman).
The Director of Municipal Administration, Madras-1.
The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras-1.
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
Copy to Rural Development and Local Administration Department.

/True copy/Forwarded/By order/

Section Officer.

vgs/17.8.

576 576 1185

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Memorandum No.18940/L2/72-10 Education dated 23rd August 1973.

Sub:- Midday Meals - Ranges of Deputy Inspectors of Schools with more than 80 Midday Meal Centres - Payment of special pay of Rs.10/- per mensem till appointment of a separate Junior Assistant - Ordered.

Ref:- i) G.O.Ms.No.2524 Education dated 27.10.1961.
ii) From the Director of School Education, letter No.229588/L1/71-1 dated 1.3.1972 and 8.3.1973.

In each range of Deputy Inspector of Schools with more than 80 Midday Meal centres, one Junior Assistant can be employed for Midday Meal work, with reference to G.O.Ms.No.2524/Education dated 27.10.1961. In ranges with 80 or less Midday Meal centres one of the existing Junior Assistants has to do the midday meal work also and get a special pay of Rs.10/- per mensem.

2. The additional Junior Assistant mentioned in para 1 above can be sanctioned by the Director of School Education himself, under the powers vested in him in G.O.Ms.No.686 Education dated 8.4.1960. In some cases (due to the belated receipt of proposals by the Director or other reasons) it takes some time after a range comes to have more than 80 centres, for the additional Junior Assistant to be sanctioned by the Director. The Director has proposed that the Special pay of Rs.10/- per mensem may continue to be paid to the Junior Assistant (sanctioned for other work, but attending to midday meal work) during such interim period also. The Government accept the proposal and direct that G.O.Ms.No.2524 Education dated 27.10.1961 be deemed to have been modified accordingly.

3. Cases of such payment of special pay in the past may be ratified by the Director, including the case of Thiru Anwar Pasha referred to by the Director. The amount of special pay due to Thiru Anwar Pasha for the period from 16.7.1969 to 30.10.1969, but xxxxxx recovered from him, may be repaid to him.

4. This memorandum issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its U.O.No.105731/All II/73-1 dt.20.8.1973.

~~(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)~~

O.Ramachandra Rao
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
The Accountant General (Tamil Nadu), Madras-18.

/Forwarded/By order/

Section Officer.

vgs/23.8.

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GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM No. 63727/WW/72-7 DATED THE 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1973.

...

Sub: Child Welfare - Introduction of feeding programme with free offer of Balahar by CARE - Amendments to orders issued.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVT. 7 SEP 1973 MADRAS-9 EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Ref: (i) G.O.Ms.No. 496, dated 11.6.73.
(ii) From the Director of Social Welfare, D.O.Lr. No. 33172/J2/73, dated 9.7.73.
(iii) Government Memo.No. 45433/WW/73-1, dated 27.7.73.

In the D.O. second cited, the Director of Social Welfare has requested issue of the following amendments to the G.O. first cited after discussing the scheme sanctioned therein with the representatives of Director of School Education, Director of Rural Development and CARE:-

(i) To limit the number of beneficiaries per centre from 100 to 70 i.e. from 70 children plus 30 expectant and nursing mothers to 50 children plus 20 expectant and nursing mothers.

(ii) To increase the number of Balwadies from 500 to 710 without exceeding the total number of beneficiaries already allotted.

(iii) To implement the scheme with effect from 1.8.73.

2. The Government have examined the proposals of the Director of Social Welfare and approve them. They accordingly direct that

(i) the number of beneficiaries should be limited to 70 as proposed;

(ii) the number of Balwadies should be increased to 710 subject to the conditions laid down in para 9 of the G.O. cited in selecting the Balwadies are satisfied; and

(iii) the scheme should be implemented with effect from 1.8.73 or as soon as possible thereafter.

3. The Government also ratify the action of the Director of Social Welfare in having taken steps to implement the scheme with effect from 1.8.73 in anticipation of the orders of the Government.

p.t.o.

4. This memorandum issues with the concurrence of Finance Department - Vide its U.O.No. 109321A/SW/73-1, dated 3.9.73.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

D.K. OZA,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Social Welfare, Madras-6.
The Director of Health Services and Family Planning, Madras-6
The Director of Rural Development, Madras-1.
All Collectors.
The Accountant-General, Madras-18.
The Accountant-General, Madras-9.
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras-9.
The Administrator, CARE, Madras-6.

Copy to:

The Director, Nutrition, Department of Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi.
The Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Shastri Bhavan, Madras-6.
The Education Department.
The Rural Development and Local Administration Department.
The Health and Family Planning Department.
The Finance Department.
The Finance (BG) Department.

/True copy/By order/

SECTION OFFICER.

hj/5-9.

Hope this assistant deals with mid-day meals!

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Letter No.9087/L2/69-34

Fort St. George, Madras-9.

Dated 21st September 1973.

From
N.Krishnamoorthy, I.A.S.,
Joint Secretary to Government,
Education Department.

To
The Accountant General,
Madras-18.

Sir,

Sub:- Education - Midday Meals Scheme - CARE Programme - Transportation of CARE commodities by departmentally owned vehicles - Action taken on the suggestion - Intimated.

Ref:- Your letter No.OADE/IV/16-49/66-67/1229 dated 15.3.1967.

In continuation of this Government's letter No.23134/E8/67-14 Education dated 18.11.1968, I am directed to state that the question of owning vehicles for the transport of CARE commodities from the city to the districts was examined in consultation with the Director of School Education, the Director, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department and Civil Supplies authorities. The Director of School Education has opined that it is not possible for the educationists who are administrators, to take charge of the transport vehicles and their maintenance departmentally ~~kax~~ as the work requires technical skill.

2. The Director, Tamil Nadu State Transport Department has reported that the department does not have sufficient number of lorries to undertake this work. However, he indicated that the lorries could be owned by the Education Department and their maintenance done by the Motor Vehicles Organisation of the State Transport Department or in the alternative the Civil Supplies transport unit could undertake this work.

3. The Civil Supplies Department has also indicated that it is not feasible ~~xxxxxx~~ to undertake the work for certain practical difficulties.

4. In view of the fore-going, I am directed to state that it is desirable to continue with the present arrangement of entrusting the transport of CARE food stuffs to a private contractor especially as during the next Plan period CARE aid may be discontinued in a phased manner.

Yours faithfully,

Sd./-

vgs/21.9. for Joint Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Director of School Education,
Madras-6 (with reference to letter
Rc.No.2776/SMG/67 dated 6.2.69.)

Forwarded/By order

Section Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU.

ABSTRACT

Child Welfare - Kuzhanthaigal Kappagam Programme for pre-School feeding and construction of Kuzhanthaigal Kappagam in collaboration with CARE - Administrative charges - Amount sanctioned.

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REGISTRAR DEPUTY GOVERNMENT
2 - AUG 1973
MADRAS-9
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Ms.No.1486

Dated 25th July 1973.

Read:

1. G.O.Ms.No.2465, R.D.L.A., Dated 27-11-72
2. From CARE, Tamil Nadu, letter No.1003.1/72 dated 4-12-72.
3. From the Director of Rural Development, Letter No.132355/72 N3 Dated 12-2-1973.

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--o--

In the G.O. first read above a sum of Rs.1,00,850/- was sanctioned towards the advance payment of administrative charges to be incurred by CARE, Tamil Nadu in connection with the implementation of the preschool feeding programme, for the period from April 1972 to March 1973. The CARE, Tamil Nadu has now represented that the sum of Rs.1,00,850/- sanctioned as against the claim for the advance amount of Rs. 2,01,700/- for the year 1972-73 for administrative charges covers only the first half of the programme period from April 1972 to March 1973. The Government have examined the request in consultation with the Director of Rural Development. The Director has stated that the following amounts have been paid to CARE so far, as administrative charges:

1. Administrative charges towards feeding programme for the period from 14-1-71 to 30-9-71.	50,544.60
2. Administrative charges towards feeding programme for the period from 1-10-71 to 31-3-72	1,00,850.00
3. Administrative charges towards feeding programme for the period from April 72 to March 73.	1,00,850.00
4. Administrative charges towards construction of 115 buildings.	28,400.00
TOTAL.. Rs.	2,80,644.60

He has stated that item 1 above viz. administrative charges towards feeding programme from 14-1-71 to 30-9-71, Rs.50,544.60 already paid, has to be adjusted against the actual expenditure of Rs.38,871/- and the CARE has to adjust a sum of Rs.11,673.60 being the excess amount in the present demand for Rs.1,00,850/-.

2. Sanction is accorded to an expenditure of Rs.1,00,850/- (Rupees One lakh and eight hundred and fifty only) towards the payment of the administrative charges incurred by CARE, Tamil Nadu in connection with the implementation of the feeding programme.

p.t.o.

3. The payment of administrative charges shall be subject to the following conditions:

(i) The above payment is for the period from April 1972 to March 1973.

(ii) The amount of Rs. 1,00,850/- sanctioned in the G.O. read above and the present sanction of Rs. 1,00,850/- sanctioned now should be properly accounted for by CARE, Tamil Nadu and if any amount is paid in excess, it should be adjusted against the amount due from the Government and if no amount is due from the Government, the excess amount, if any, should be refunded by CARE, Tamil Nadu.

4. In respect of the amount of Rs.11,673.60 being the excess amount paid to CARE, referred to above, instructions are being issued separately.

5. The expenditure should be debited to "37 C.D.P. f. Development schemes - Schemes in Fourth Five Year Plan - I.State Schemes--b.Other schemes B.XXX.* in collaboration with CARE".

6. The Director of Rural Development xxx is requested to ensure that the payments already made and now sanctioned are properly accounted for. The Director is requested to send a report by September, 1973, about the actual expenditure incurred by the CARE and the refunds of excess amount to Government etc.

7. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its U.O.No.85874/RDLA/73 Dt.19-7-1973.

(By order of the Governor)

*Kuzhanthaigal Kappagam

K.ANANDAM,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Rural Development, Madras.1.
The Director of School Education, Madras.6.
The Director of Social Welfare, Madras.6
The Accountant-General, Madras.18.
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras.9.
The Administrator, CARE, Tamil Nadu, Old College Compound, College Road, Madras.6.

Copy to The Finance Department,
" The R.D.L.A., (P1) Department.
The Education Department.

/True copy::by order/

31/7/73
SECTION OFFICER,

Vrl.31.7.

31/7/73

Pay as indicated.

6/8/73

6/8

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ABSTRACT

Education - Midday Meal Scheme - CARE Programme - Regional Godowns - Fumigation and spraying - Proposal of the Director of School Education - Approved.

- -

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G.O.Rt.No.2259

Dated 15th October 1973.

Read:

G.O.Ms.No.1560 Education dated 17.10.1969.
From the Director of School Education, letter Rc. No.300280/SM5/70 dated 30.8.1972.
From the Director of School Education, letter Rc. No.300280/SM5/70 dated 3.10.72 and 7.9.1973.

ORDER:

The Director of School Education has reported that five Regional Godowns viz. Thiruvalam, Dharmapuri, Erode, Coimbatore and Trichy have been handed over to Government and that the Regional Godown at Vikravandi will be handed over very soon. Regular fumigation and prophylactic treatment to the commodities stored in these Regional Godowns are necessary. It is reported by the Director of School Education that the Tamilnadu Warehousing Corporation has agreed to undertake the disinfestation service in the Regional Godowns at Tiruvalam, Dharmapuri and Vikravandi and that the Central Warehousing Corporation has agreed to undertake the work in the ~~xxxxx~~ Regional Godowns at Erode, Coimbatore and Tiruchy. Both the Corporation have agreed to undertake fumigation work at the following rates on annual contract basis.

1. Fumigation of Godown (with or without stacks) Rs.78/- per 100 Cu.Mtr.
2. Spraying of stocks and Godowns: Rs.1/- per 100 sq.Mtre.

The Director of School Education has entrusted the work of fumigation in anticipation of the orders of the Government. He has, therefore, requested that his action in having entrusted the work to the two Corporations may be ratified. He has also requested that he may be authorised to enter into an agreement with the above corporation.

2. In the circumstances stated, the Government permit the Director of School Education to pay the charges on fumigation or spraying or both at the rates mentioned in para 1 above to the Tamilnadu Warehousing Corporation and the Central Warehousing Corporation whenever such work is carried out by these Corporation.

3. The action of the Director of School Education in having entrusted the work of fumigation and spraying to the above two Corporations in anticipation of the orders of Government is approved.

p.t.o.

4. The Director is authorised to enter into an agreement with the Tamil Nadu Warehousing Corporation and the Central Warehousing Corporation at the rates mentioned in para 1 above for carrying out the work of fumigation and spraying of Regional Godowns.

5. The expenditure should be debited to "28.Education - F.General - W.Miscellaneous - H.Midday Meals - A.Supply of Midday Meals to Elementary School Pupils".

6. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its U.O.No.124692/Edn./73-1 dated 1.10.1973.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

R.Srinivasa Babu
Deputy Secretary to Government

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
The Accountant General, Madras-18.

/True copy/ Forwarded/By order/

vgs/16.10. Section Officer.

Memorandum No.870/D.12/73-7   Education dated 6th Nov 73.

Sub: EDUCATION- Midday Meal Scheme- Supply of Midday Meal- Delegation of powers to C.E.O. proposal of the D.S.E.- Orders- Issued.
Ref: From the D.S.E. Lrs. Rc.No.100548/M10/72 dated 26.10.72 and 30.4.73.

...

In G.O.Ms.No.3116, Edn. dated 21.12.62, the Government have ordered that the number of pupils fed under the Midday Meals Scheme in Elementary Schools should not exceed 1/3rd of the number of pupils on rolls in classes I to VIII in Elementary Schools xxxxxxxxxx in each Revenue District except the Nilgris. In the case of the Nilgris District, the number of pupils fed should not exceed one half of the number of children on rolls in Class I to VIII.

2. According to the existing instructions of the Director of School Education, Madras the D.E.Os are responsible for the opening of Midday Meal Centres and for regulating the number of pupils to be fed in Panchayat Union areas. For the non-Panchayat Union areas, the Director of School Education will be responsible for the opening of Midday Meal Centres and for the regulation of the xxxxxxxxxx number of pupils to be fed.

3. Since the Revenue District is taken as a unit for enforcig the limit, the D.S.E. has suggested that the powers mentioned in para 2 above may be delegated to the C.E.O's instead of vesting them to the D.E.Os and the Director.

4. The Government accept the proposal of the Director and direct that the powers of the D.E.Os to permit the opening of new Midday Meals Centres in Panchayat Union areas and increasing the number of pupils to be fed and the powers of the Director of School Education to sanction the opening of Midday Meals Centres in non-Panchayat Union areas and enforcing the ceiling of 1/3 in each Revenue District (i.e the number of pupils fed under the scheme xx should not exceed 1/3 of the number of pupils on rolls in standards I to VIII in elementary schools in each revenue district except the Nilgiris) be delegated to the C.E.Os. In the case of the Nilgis District, the number of pupils fed should not exceed one halfx of the number of children on rolls in standard I to VIII.

This memo issues with the Concurrence of the Finance Department vide its U.O.No.63921/Edn/7-1 dated 26.6.73.

K. DIRAVIAM
~~Deputy~~ Secretary to Government.

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
The A.G., Madras-18.
The Accountant General (C&S), xxx, Madras-9.
The Exr. of L.F. Accounts, Madras-1.
Copy to S.F/S.C.

Section Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.
ABSTRACT.

APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME - MIDDAY meals programme for Kuzhanthaigal Kappagam in Applied Nutrition Programme Scheme with the aid of CASA Request for additional remuneration of Rs.10/- to Balasevikas in the Kuzhanthaigal Kappagam of Applied Nutrition Programme Block - Orders- Issued.

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Ms.No. 2747 Dated the 11th December 1973.

READ:--

1. G.O.Ms.No. 171, R.D.L.A. Dated 1-2-1972.
2. G.O.Ms.No. 514, R.D.L.A. Dated 13-3-1972.
3. From the Director of Rural Development, Lr.171207/72 Dated 28-12-1972.

ORDER: 110086 .. o ..

In the Government Orders read above, orders were issued sanctioning the feeding Programme in the Kuzhanthaigal Kappagams of Applied Nutrition Programme blocks with the aid of CASA under Applied Nutrition Programme. In the said orders, INTER ALIA, it was ordered that the Balasevikas be paid a remuneration of Rs.20/- p.m. in connection with the feeding programme. The Director of Rural Development has stated that in G.O.Ms.No.370, Social Welfare, Dated 18-4-72, the honorarium for the Balasevikas in the Kuzhanthaigal Kappagam under the control of the Women's Welfare Department, has been increased from Rs.20/- to Rs.30/- per mensem with effect from 1-4-72. In order to avoid the disparity in the honorarium paid to the Balasevikas working in the Women's Welfare Department and those working in the Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks, he has recommended that the Balasevikas working in the Kuzhanthaigal Kappagam of the Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks may also be paid honorarium at the same rate of Rs.30/- per mensem.

2. The Government have examined the proposal of the Director of Rural Development and direct that the rate of honorarium to Balasevikas in the Kuzhanthaigal Kappagam of Applied Nutrition Programme blocks with the aid of CASA under Applied Nutrition Programme be raised from Rs.20/- to Rs.30/- per mensem with effect from the date of issue of this order.

3. This order issues with the concurrence of the Fin.Dept. vide its U.O.Note.No.162279/ALL.II/73-1 Dated 6-12-1973.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

C.G.RANGABASHYAM,
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To The Director of Rural Development, Madras.1.
The Accountant General, Madras.18.
All Collectors.
The Finance (BG) Department.
The Director of Agriculture, Madras.5.
The Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras.6.
The Director of Fisheries, Madras.6.
The Director of Social Welfare, Madras.6.
The Revenue Divisional Officers of Tirupathur/Chidambaram/Sivaganga/ Periakulam/Pattukottai/Dharmapuri/ Tirunelveli and Namakkal.

Copy to: The Panchayat Union Commissioners of Tiruvarankulam(Tiruchi)/ Erumaipatti(Salem)/Mohanur(Salem)/Manur(Tirunelveli)/Aranthangi (Thanjavur)/Harur (Dharmapuri)/Alangayam(N.A.Dist)/Bhogalur (Ramanathapuram)
The Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Agri., Dept. of Community Development, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.
The Social Welfare Department.
The Education Department.
The R.D.L.A. (PI) Department.

/true copy/

SECTION OFFICER

Vrl.11.12.

may be lodged.

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Memorandum No.111001/L2/73-1 Education dated 28th December, 1973.

Sub:- Education - CARE Programme - Free offer of Balahar by CARE under School Midday Meal Scheme - Supply and Transport arrangements - Regarding.

Ref:- i) Memorandum No.77455/L2/73-1 Education dt.3.12.73.
ii) From the Director of School Education, letter Rc.No.125789/SMG/73 dated 14.12.1973.

At the instance of CARE Tamil Nadu, the Director of School Education has requested the Government to permit him to issue 'Balahar' to all pre-school programmes and to the Central kitchens uniformly.

2. The Government accept the suggestion and permit the Director to utilise the 'Balahar' offered by CARE for the school midday meals programme.

3. The Government also permit the Director to entrust the transportation of Balahar under school midday meals programme from Mills to the Central Godowns at Nandanam or at Chrompet and from Central Godowns (i.e. at Nandanam or at Chrompet) to various godowns in the State respectively, at the existing rates to M/s A.M.Ahamed and Co., Madras-1 and M/s. P.M.Radhakrishna Chetty and Brothers Co., Madras-1.

K.DIRAVIAM
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
Copy to the Administrator, CARE Tamilnadu, College Road, Madras-6.

Forwarded/By order

vgs/29.12.

Section Officer.

584 1207

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

ABSTRACT

CARE Programme - Appointment of clearing agents - Extension of the period of agreement with M/s Ahmed & Co. - Approved.

- -

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.172 Dated 2nd February 1974.

Read:

1. G.O.Ms.No.1295 Education dated 2.8.1961.
2. Government Memorandum No.101340/73-2 Education dated 7.12.1973.
3. From the Director of School Education, Rc.No.219214/SNC/73 dated 4.12.1973.

ORDER:

In August 1961, the Government authorised the Director of School Education to appoint M/s. Ahmed & Co., Madras-1 as their clearing agents for transporting CARE commodities from the harbour to the Central Godowns at Kondanam, Central Warehouse at Chetpet and also permitted the Director to enter into an agreement with the Company. The original of the agreement was to be in force for a period of ten months in the first instance and the Government had the right to keep on extending the agreement subsequently, one year at a time. Accordingly the said agreement has so far been renewed year by year till 3.12.1973 Afternoon.

2. The Director of School Education has now requested the Government to extend the period of agreement with M/s Ahmed & Co. for one year from 4.12.1973. The Government permit him to enter into a fresh agreement with the said firm for a further period of one year from 4.12.1973.

3. At the instance of CARE and on a representation from M/s.A.A.M. Ahmed and Company the Director has suggested

(i) the inclusion of certain conditions under clause IV "Services to be performed by Contractors", and

(ii) the enhancement of rates for the transport of CARE commodities as detailed below due to the abnormal increase in the cost of motor fuel, spare parts etc.:-

Description of works where rates are increased from 4.12.1973.	Rate per package each package weighing		
	Upto 27.2 Kgs.	Above 27.2 Kgs. to 49.9 Kgs.	Above 49.9 Kgs.
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1. Loading into Wagon or trucks in Harbour/Salt Cotaurs/	0.03 (as against 0.02 old rate)		

2. Unloading goods in Harbour godowns or City godowns/ Salt Cotaurs/Egmore.	0.03 (as against 0.02 old rate		
3. Transporting in City godown/ within a limit of (8 Kilo metres) from Harbour.	0.20 (as against 0.15 old rate)	0.33 (as against 0.27 old rate)	0.44 (as against 0.37 old rate)
4. Stacking the goods in Harbour godown or City godown.	0.03 (as against 0.02 old rate)		

- -

4. Clause III of the agreement *inter alia* reserves to Government the right of revising any of the clause or clauses, part of a clause or clauses of the agreement during the currency of the agreement whenever considered necessary with the consent of the contractors. The Director of School Education is therefore informed that there is no objection to the inclusion of the following conditions in the agreement to be renewed.

1. As Government of Tamil Nadu's contractor for port clearance the company should also undertake the clearance of the reconstituted commodities as long as they are in sound conditions.

2. As transporters, they should also undertake full responsibility:

   a. For all damages in transit between Port Shed and City Godowns.

   b. To deliver commodities in sound condition.

   c. To reconstitute commodities delivered in unsound condition at the city godowns. This must be done at their cost and without any time delay.

3. Every effort must be made by the contractor to clear the commodities from the port shed within the shortest period.

5. The Government also approve the enhancement of the rates as detailed in para 3 above, payable to M/s. Ahmed and Company, for transporting CARE commodities from the Harbour to a Central Godown at Nandanam, Central Warehouse at Chrompet.

6. The Director of School Education is informed that during next year he should call for open tenders for the clearance of CARE commodities sufficiently early and submit final proposals to Government before 1st August, 1974.

P.T.O.

685

1209

7. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No.176083/[illegible]/73-1 dated 29.1.1974.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

K.DIRAVIAM
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6 (2 copies)
The Accountant General, Madras-9.
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras South, Madras-6.
Copy to Finance Department.

/True copy/Forwarded/By order/

Spare

vgm/5.2.

Section Officer.
5/4/74.

12 MAR 1974
COMMON BUREAU ABSTRACT

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU.

586 1213 586

ABSTRACT

ACCOUNTS - Panchayats and Panchayat Unions - Issue of uncrossed cheques to third parties in respect of Mid-Day Meals Grants - Instructions - Issued

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Rural Development and Local Administration Department.

G.O. MS.No. 383 Dated 20th February 1974.

READ:

21325

1) G.O.MS.NO.2194 RDLA dated 19-10-72.
2) Government Memo. No.35405/ CIII/73-2 R.D.L.A. dated 29-6-73.
3) From the Director of Rural Development, Lr.Rc.No. 135559/Accts VI/73 dated 7-9-73.
4) From the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Lr.K.Dis. 64666/73 D1 dated 5-12-73.
5) From the Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Lr. K.Dis.49926/73 dated 7-1-74.

...

ORDER:

In the G.O. first read above, the Government have ordered that when cheques are drawn upon the State Bank of India or in favour of private parties such as an individual, a firm, a company or statutory body etc., for services rendered or supplies made by them for panchayats from the funds of the Panchayats, Panchayat Townships and the Panchayat Unions, the Executive Authorities of these local bodies shoud invariably cross the cheques irrespective of the amount involved. In the Government Memorandum second read above, the Government have issued instructions that the cheques pertaining to teaching grants alone need be paid only by uncrossed cheques as per the amendment issued to TR 16 S.R.42(b) in Government Memo. No.126945/A/SVI/60-2 Finance, dated 8-12-66, whereas the other grants including Mid-day Meals Grant should be paid by crossed cheques only.

2. It has no been represented that when a Commissioner issued crossed chequs to all the Secretaries of the Mid-day meals centres in the Panchayat Union payable by way of Mid-day Meals grants for the quarter ending 30-9-73, these cheques were not accepted by a Manager of a State Bank of India for the following reasons:-

"1) Crossed cheques cannot be encashed and the amount can only be credited to the account in the Bank if there is one person for presenting such a cheque.

2) No such Government Orders authorising the Secretaries of the Mid-day Meals Centres to open account in the State Bank of India hav so far been issued."

P.T.O.

21326/74

3. The Director of Rural Development has stares that the Headmasters of Schools are the Secretaries of the Mid-day Meals Committee and that the Mid-day Meals grant is also disbursed to individual headmasters through paymasters of school groups as in the case of disbursement of pay and allowances. In view of the difficulties experienced by the Commissioners of Panchayat Union Councils, the Director of Rural Development has requested the Government to issue orders permitting the issue of uncrossed cheques in respect of Mid-day Meals grants also. The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts and the Director of Treasuries and Accounts have agreed to the above proposal of the Director of Rural Development.

4. In the circumstances stated above, the Government in partial modification of the instructions issued in the Government Memorandum second read above, permit the issue of uncrossed cheques in respect of Mid-day Meals grants also, as in the case of teaching grants.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

V. SELVARAJ,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Director of Rural Development, Madras-1.
The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras-1.
The Director of Treasuries and Accounts, Madras.
The Collectors of all districts except Madras.

Copy to Finance Department, Madras-9.
Copy to Rural Development Sections in R.D.& L.A. Department, Madras-9.
Copy to Education Department.

True copy/Forwarded/ By Order,
K. Balakrishnan
Section Officer. 28/1/74

G.S. 21/2.

Edn(C2)

This may be lodged.
added to S.F.
18/3/74

May transfer this to C2
21-3-74

Edn/C2
may be lodged.
22.3.74

To C

587

12/5

587

Abstract

Midday Meals Scheme - CARE - Programme - Cost of CARE Establishment for the period from October 1972 to March 1973 - Payment of Rs.8,77,000 sanctioned.

- -

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.401 Dated: 18th March, 1974

READ:

G.O.Ms.No.1549, Edn. dated 4.9.73.
From the Director of School Education, Lr.Rc.No. 157874/E46/72 dated 13.3.74.

.....

ORDER:

The Government sanction the payment of/sum of Rs.8,77,000(Rupees eight lakhs and seventy seven thousand only) to the CARE India Office, as the cost of CARE establishment for the period from October 1972 to March 1973.

2. The Director of School Education is requested to arrange for the immediate payment of the above amount to the account of CARE India, New Delhi, in "The first National City Bank, New Delhi" following the procedure indicated in Article 117(b) of the Madras Financial Code Vol.I and report the date of payment.

3. The expenditure should be debited to "28. Education F.General v. Miscellaneous -C.Expenditure on CARE Programme - 2. Other charges". The Pay & Accounts Officer is requested to admit the bill till 31.3.74.

4. This order issues with the special concurrence of Finance Department with reference to its Memorandum No. 791/E/74-1, dated 25.1.74 and vide its U.O.No.36653/E/4/74-1 dated 18.3.1971.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

N.KRISHNAMOORTHY
JOINT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
The Accountant-General, Madras-9.
The Pay & Accounts Officer, Madras-6,
The Administrator, CARE, Tamil Nadu, Madras-6

P.T.O.

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1217 588

ABSTRACT

MID-DAY MEAL PROGRAMME- Transport of certain quantity of CARE gift food from Calcutta to Madras-payment of transport charges-sanctioned.

= =

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Rt.No.659 (Education) Dated: 23rd March,1974.
Read:-

From the Director of School Education No.52158/SM6/74, dated: 1?.3.1974.

-oOo-

ORDER:

One thousand bags of Soy fortified Sorghum grits (50 lbs each), worth about Rs.50,000/- will be transported by CARE from Calcutta to Madras by goods train. The steamer which brings the cargo will not call at Madras and hence the goods cannot be delivered by it at Madras. The food in question is part of CARE's gift food for the Tamil Nadu School Meals programme. CARE will be incurring an expenditure of about Rs.1,200/- on payment of freight charges to the Railways for transporting the goods from Calcutta to Madras.

2. Sanction is accorded to the payment to CARE of a sum of Rs.1,200/- (or whatever be the actual expenditure incurred by it on freight charges) towards freight charges.

3. The Pay and Accounts Officer is requested to admit the bill till 31.3.1974, in case, it is presented in 1973-74. In case, the payment is not made in 1973-74, it may be made in 1974-75.

4. The expenditure will be debited to "28.Education.F.General-v.Miscellaneous-6.Expenditure on CARE programme-3.Office contingencies" in case the amount is spent in 1973-74 or to the corresponding head of account in 1974-75 in case the amount is spent in 1974-75.

5. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department-Vide its U.O.Note. dated 23.3.1974.

/BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR/

R. SRINIVASA BABU,
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-600006.
The Accountant-General, Tamilnadu, Madras-600018.
The Accountant-General, (CAO), Madras-600009.
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras South, Madras-600006.
The Administrator, CARE, Tamil Nadu, Madras-600006.

/BY ORDER: FORWARDED: TRUE COPY/

cr.23.3.

SECTION OFFICER.

6/23.3
SC

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

SCANNED

589 1219 588

Abstract

Nutrition Programme - Balahar Programme - Post of Superintendent sanctioned to Director of School Education's Office - continuance of post - Sanctioned.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

11 APR 1974 MADRAS EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.282 Dated 28.3.74

Read:-

31516

G.O.Ms.No.1128, Social Welfare, dated 21.12.73.
Director of School Education, Letter No. 125789/SM6/73 dated 29.1.74.

...

ORDER:-

In the Government Order first read above, the Government have sanctioned one post of Superintendent on Rs.350-15-425-25-600 per mensem to attend to the work relating to the implementation of Balahar Programme from the date of implementation of the programme up to 28.2.74.

2. In his letter second read above, the Director of School Education has intimated the Government that the scheme has already been implemented with effect from 13.12.73 and the post of Superintendent will be filled up in the first week of February 1974. He has requested the Government to sanction the continuance of the post of Superintendent till the end of 30.6.74 in the first instance.

3. Further, in the Government Order read above, the Government have ordered that the expenditure on the Superintendent will be intially met by Education Department and reimbursed once a year from the funds of the Directorate of Social Welfare. The Director of School Education has requested the Government that the recovery be effected once a quarter, to fall in line with other such programmes of Labour Department, Rural Development and Local Administration Department Health and Family Planning Department as this arrangement will facilitate the recovery of storate and clearance charges and transport charges in addition to the pay and allowances of the post of Superintenden

4. The Government after careful examination accept the proposals of the Director of School Educati

5. Sanction is accorded to the continuance of the post of Superintendent in the Directorate of School Education in the scale of pay of Rs.350-15-425-25-600 from 1.3.74 to 30.6.74 to attend to the work relating to the implementation of Balahar Programme. The acti

Edn. 6-7
may be lodged.
8.4.74.

p.t.o.

of the Director of School Education in having continue the post beyond 28.2.74 in anticipation of Government sanction is approved.

6. The incumbent of the post sanctioned in para above will be eligible to draw Dearness Allowance and other allowances admissible under the orders of Government in force from time to time.

7. In partial modification of the orders issued in the G.O.Ms.No.1128, Social Welfare, dated 21.12.73 the Government direct that the expenditure will be initially met by Education Department under "28.Education F. General - W.Miscellaneous - C.Expenditure on CARE Programme - I.Cost of Personnel" and reimbursed once quarter from the funds of the Directorate of Social Welfare under "39.Miscellaneous - Social and Developmental Organisation - e.Miscellaneous - A.Department of Women's Welfare - II.Development Schemes - Schemes in Fourth Five Year Plan (ii) Centrally Sponsored Schemes Composite Programme - D.Special Nutrition Programme".

8. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O.No.40163/SW/74-1, dated 25.3.74.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

Vincent Solomon,
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To
The Director of School Education, Madras-6.
The Director of Social Welfare, Madras-6.
The Director of Health Services and Family Planning, Madras-6
The Director of Rural Development, Madras-1
The Accountant General, Madras-18
The Pay and Accounts Officer, Madras-9.
The Administrator, CARE, College Road, Madras-6.
Copy to: The Director (Nutrition), Department of Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi-1.
The Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Government of India, Shastri Bhavan, Madras
The Education/Rural Development and Local Administration/Health and Family Planning Departments.

/true copy/forwarded/

SECTION OFFICER

nsg/29.3.

590 Notes

H.E.L.A.
E.6.

590

Sub: Second Five Year Plan of Educational Development Supply of School Meals - Proposals for consideration of as Part II scheme for 57-58.

Ref: From the D.P.I. Letter 376 P & D1/56 dated 10-11-56

In the revised second five year plan of Educational Development, a scheme for the supply of Mid-day meals (Scheme No.28) ~~at a cost~~ of Rs.190 lakhs for 5 years (1956-61) was included. In the current year the scheme could not be put into operation pending decisions on policy matters raised in the white paper on Education. The Committee of the Legislature on white paper has accepted in principle the supply of school meals and the scheme is likely to be implemented from 57-58. Provision will have to be made therefore in the next year's budget. The D.P.I. has recommended that a lump sum provision of Rs.13.33 lakhs may be made in the Budget Estimate for 1957-58. The proposals of the D.P.I. may be approved. It may however be stated that the Govt. of India have indicated that no Central assistance ~~is likely~~ to be available for this scheme.

Finance may see for remarks.

13/11/56

13/11/56

13/11/56

Fin

Finance (B.E.IV) Departme

BE IV 14 NOV 1956 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

62535

The Director of Public Instruction has submitted proposals for a lump sum provision of Rs 13.33 la in Part II of the B.E. for 1957-58 for supply of free midday meals to poor children in elementary schools. The H.E.L.A. Deptt. have supported the D.P.I's. proposa The scheme has been included in the Second Five-Year Pl

It is however stated that the Govt. of India have indicated that no central assistance is likely to be available for this scheme. It is for consideration whether the Govt. can venture upon such a large expenditure on the scheme when no central assistance is likely to be got. As the proposal involves mainly a question of policy Fin. need not object to the scheme being considered as a Part II Schemes for 1957-58. The H.E.L.A. Deptt. may be requested to prepare the draft Part II Scheme note at once and send it to this Deptt.

HELA

The decision of the Govt. does not appear to have been taken on the policy question of supplying midday meals to poor children in elementary schools. though included in the Plan, it has not been implemented in the current year for want of the Govt's sanction. If the approval of the scheme in principle by the Committee of the Legislature on White Paper on Education can be taken as sufficient authority for going ahead with the scheme, Fin. may agree to the proposal being considered as a Part II Scheme for 1957-8, notwithstanding absence of Central assistance.

[illegible]
16.11.56

DS
[illegible]
16.11.56

HELA

591

central assistance is an important factor ~~the~~ which decides the issue. A limit has been set to the size of the educational plan of the State. Within this ~~same~~ limit ~~size~~ we must first incorporate all schemes for which central assistance is available. That is the only way of making our limited resources go farthest. We may take up schemes without central assistance only to the extent there is ~~to~~ spare provision in the plan. HELA dept may examine the proposal in the light of this observation. ~~to put~~

[signature] 16/9/56.

HELA

17 NOV 1956

U.O. 102535/E.S.III/56-1 16-11-1956.

12408126/56

H.E.L.A. (E.6)

The notes of Finance Department at pages 2-3 above may be perused. Attention is invited particularly to the views of Secretary, Finance Dept. at A above.

It may be noted that the supply of a school meal to children forms part of an integrated programme for the implementation of the article 45 of the Constitution. Both the Elementary Edn. committee, headed by Dr. Alagappa Chettiar and the committee of the Legislature on the White Paper on ~~the~~ Education ~~are~~ agreed on the need for the re-institution of the scheme of supplying free school meal, as it is felt, that this will serve as an incentive for the poor parents to send their children to school and thus help the efficient enforcement of compulsion. Central assistance may be claimed by pointing out to Govt. of India later that this scheme forms part of the scheme for the implementation of article 45 of the constitution. ~~Though it~~

In the circumstances stated above and in view of the importance and urgency of the scheme, this department may press for the consideration of the proposal$ as part II scheme for 57-58.

Finance may kindly see again for remarks.

17/11/56

17.11.56

Submitted to the Secy with reference to the remarks of the Secy. Fin Dept.

19.11.56

1) I realise the force of Fin Secy's observations. But I am afraid the position must be pressed.
Madras Govt are committed to the hilt, on going forward with this scheme, notwithstanding that there will be no Central assistance at the first.

2) The best I can do (and this I did in the Legislative Committee) was to insist (i) that this should be limited to the introduction of compulsion; and (ii) made conditional, in addition, on local contributions being forthcoming: M(E) (as chairman of Committee) was not disinclined to accept (i); but would not commit himself to (ii). The report of the Legislative Committee will come out next month. I shall then work out detailed proposals for defining the areas, ~~...~~ conditions, and scales of grant to be made; and shall discuss the matter with Fin Secy personally.

3) Meanwhile I would request that provision is made in Part II Scheme for 1957-58, for a lump sum provision of 10 lakhs (against the 13.33 asked for by DPI - the cut indicating the need for further working out). ~~Submit notes~~

19.11.56

Fin Secy

I can only say that I have ~~seen~~ noted the above conclusion. The point raised by me overleaf is not a small one & merits the serious consideration of ... the Cabinet.

... U.O.103970-A/ ... 20/11/56

E6 (592) (592) HECA
G6

Please see the note of Fin Secy at p 4 ante.

A draft Part II Scheme note is submitted for approval. It may be sent to Fin. for acceptance.

24.11.56

24.11.56

S/Fin
Secy

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
DE IV
23 NOV 1956
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

D.S.
24.11.56

24.11.56

24.11.56

HECA

HECA
G6

Fin. U.O.No.
106402/DE IV/56-1
24/11/56.

Thirty copies of the note may be sent to Finance.

26.11.56

Fin

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
107529
27 NOV 1956
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

6

6

Fin.(B&S)

The clean copies of Part II Scheme Note have been removed in the section. The file may be returned to HELA

27/11/56

29/11/56 HELA

HELA(B)

The notes of Finance Deptt. above may be perused. The ~~draft~~ Part II note at pp 5-7 of may be circulated to M(P&E) for approval.

Ramanujam
DS III 1.12.56

30/11/56 1.12.56

M(P&E) Shunmugam
5.12.56

HELA(B)

This may now lie over till the decisions of the Cabinet are known or till 15/1/57, whichever is earlier.

8/12/56 8.12.56

10/12/56

This may continue to lie over till 10.2.57 or till a decision is taken regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Legislature

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
6 DEC 1956
HEALTH, EDN. & LOCAL ADMN. DEPT.

2 NOV 1956

593

Committee on White Paper on Edn, whichever is earlier.

KCB
29.1.57

[illegible signature]
30/1/57

The file deals with the scheme for the supply of mid-day meals to school children. A provision of Rs 10 lakhs has been made in the B.E. for 1957-58. The Working group of the Planning Commission has also approved of the provision. It is for orders

(i) whether the scheme may be sanctioned

and (ii) the D.P.I may be asked to work out details for implementing the scheme with reference to the recommendations of the Legislature Committee on White Paper on Education.

For orders

KCB
1.2.57

[illegible signature]
1.2.57.

~~Secy~~

1) ~~[illegible]~~ The DPI's attention should specially drawn to the passages relating to the subject both in the report and in the Appendix to the report. He should then submit a detailed draft scheme specifying the manner in which the scheme is proposed to be administered during 1957-58

2) 'Orders sanctioning the scheme can be issued after the DPI's reply is received and considered. The news of my visit to Madurai will leave a few days [illegible] should consider before final decision is reached

[illegible signature]
2/2/57

W.r.t. the Secy's orders at p.7 ante a draft Memo to the DPI is coded for approval

Lw3
4.2.57

5/2/57

Issued as memo No 120970 E6/56-5 Edn dt 8.2.57

From the D.P.I. Lr No 453 PAD/56 D 12.2.57 pp 9-10 cc p.11 cc

The interim reply from the D.P.I. at p.11 c may be perused. The draft scheme promised therein may be awaited till 12.3.57.

Lw3
21.2.57

21.2.57

Issued as memo No 120970 E6/56 Edn dt 15/3/57 p.13 y

from the D.P.I. Lr D.O No nil D 1.4.57 p.15 y

The D.P.I's interim reply may be perused. The further report may be awaited till 31/5/57. p.15 y

Lw3
7.5.57

8.5.57

Draft D.O reminder to PA to D.P.I. is submitted for approval

12.6.57

12.6.57

594

594 9.

p.17 Issued as DO No 120970 E6/56-7 dated 15/6/57
p.19 From the D.P.I Lr 453 PIDI/56 dt. 19.6.57

The D.P.I's interim reply at p.19 cf may be perused. His final reply may be awaited till 10.7.57

27.6.57

26.6.57

Draft reminder to D.P.I. is submitted for approval.

25/7/57

27.7.57

Issued as ~~memo~~ DO No 120970 E6/56-8 dtd 25/

The DPI has not yet sent his reply. He may be reminded. Draft DO is subd for approval.

21.8.57

19.8.57

Secy

21/8

The reply awaited from the D.P.I has not yet been received. A draft D.O reminding him is submitted for approval.

* put below.

It may be mentioned that though provision for the scheme was made in the current year's budget on the assumption that Central
17.5.57

10

assistance might not be available, the G. of I have admitted the scheme for 50% assistance.

1402
17.9.57

18.9.57

From the D.P.I. Lr No Rc 453 PD1/57 d) 11.x.57 p.18

The D.P.I. has submitted a draft scheme for the supply of mid day meals to ~~the~~ poor ely school pupils. He has also submitted the draft rules to govern the ~~grant~~ sanction of grant ~~for~~ for this purpose. (Appendix II) These proposals were discussed in the meeting held on 8.x.57 & accepted. Draft order approving the draft scheme is submitted for approval. Finance may see before circulation

Appendix pp 27-31

pp 39-41

14/x/57

From the D.P.I.No.450 PD.1/56, dated 11-10-57.

The Legislature Committee on the White Paper on Education has made the following recommendation in regard to school-meals:

"IX. SCHOOL MEALS: A system of free school-meals for poor children should be a permanent feature of the primary school system of the State.

It is not, however, intended that the meal should be supplied free of charge for all pupils. It is to be supplied free of charge only to such pupils as (on an appropriately defined 'Means Test') are ascertained (by the panchayat or other local authority responsible for implementing the scheme) to be poor children for whom the provision of free supply is necessary and justified.

It will be necessary to set apart Re. ~~xxx~~ 0-11-0 per capita per annum for provision of free school-meals. As the scheme has to work within a total allotment of Rs.3 per capita per annum, only Rs.2-5-0 per capita per annum will be available for paying teachers and meeting other school expenses."

2. The D.P.I. has now submitted a draft scheme for supply of mid-day meals and draft rules for payment of grants towards the supply of mid-day meals. The matter was discussed by him with M(F) and Secretary on 8-10-1957. The draft scheme and the draft rules submitted by the D.P.I. may be approved. The scheme will come into force from 1-11-1957.

3. A provision of Rs 10 lakhs has been made in the current years budget for the scheme. At the time the scheme was considered as a Part II Scheme for 1957-58, it was thought that Central assistance

12

might not be available for the scheme. But now the Govt. of India have assessed grants at 50% and have sanctioned advance grant for this scheme along with the other 1957-58 Plan Schemes. According to the Director's Scheme, the Govt. expenditure will be limited to one-half of the approved recurring expenditure on the supply of mid-day meal or a grant calculated at the rate of 5 nP per meal per pupil, whichever is less. The other half is to be collected from the local public. Since the Government of India will be meeting 50% of the cost, the net result will be that there will be no expenditure to this Government. Hence, even if local contributions are not forthcoming the scheme can be implemented, the expenditure being shared by this Govt. and the Govt. of India. This position maybe reviewed after the scheme has been actually implemented and an appraisal of public response for the scheme becomes feasible.

GoMS 1570 Edn 10.9.57

4. In G.O.No.1688, Edn. dated 17-8 1957 the Govt. have sanctioned a school milk-supply scheme for primary school children in the N.E.S. and Community Development Blocks in the State. According to that scheme, in schools where mid-day meals are given, milk feeding will be linked up with it and there will be no objection to milk being converted into curds and supplied along with meals if facilities exist in the schools. The two schemes will have therefore to be linked up in so far as C.P. and N.E.S. areas are concerned. Out of

the Rs 10 lakhs provided in the current year's budget for mid-day meal scheme, Rs 1 lakh have been diverted for the milk-supply scheme. It may be left to the D.P.I. to suggest modifications to the mid-day meal scheme in order to link up the milk-supply scheme and his proposals may be dealt with when received.

5. The D.P.I. has suggested that as the grants are proposed to be paid to local Committees irrespective of the body managing the elementary schools in any area, it is desirable to debit the expenditure to a new head "37. Education - s. Miscellaneous - C. Schemes under Second Five Year Plan - II - Grants for mid-day meals to poor elementary school pupils". This may be agreed to with the concurrence of the Finance Department.

6. A draft order is submitted for approval. It may be sent to Finance for acceptance before circulation.

Discussed the question with the Secretary. His remarks are summarised below:

FINANCIAL BASIS: The State Govt. grant will be restricted to the amount equal to

the excess or the actual extra expenditure over 4 nP. per meal per pupil, or 6 nP per meal per pupil which ever is less. This expenditure will be shared between the Govt. of India and the State Government on 50:50 basis.

MEANS TEST: The scheme has drafted contains no means test. It is perhaps advisable to leave this ~~applicable~~ flexible at this stage. However, specific reservation should be inserted in appropriate places, that the Director may specify categories of pupils who should not be deemed to be poor pupils, with reference to the scheme. The grant-in-aid payable under the scheme should be exclusive of expenditure on such pupils. A monthly return should be ~~resperibed~~ prescribed to be submitted to the Govt. This return should be capable of showing from month to month, the number of centres, the total number of pupils ~~etc.~~ in respect of whom grant in aid is payable under the scheme.

The progress on commitments incurred by the grant of recognition to the centres should be watched by the D.P.I. and the Government. The object should be to make sure that the expenditure likely to be incurred in each financial year as a result of such commitments ~~are~~ is covered by the budget provisions and the Five Year Plan programme.

The title should be - " the draft scheme

for the supply of school meals for pupils in elementary schools"..

The scheme was normally intended to be applicable to N.E.S. blocks. But school meal centres have already been started on voluntary basis before 1-11-1957. This should be recognised and assistance should be extended. Next, the scheme should be introduced in N.E.S. block areas, where a close supervision of the block development staff are available. Any Centre other than those started prior to 1-11-1957 and all centres in block development areas should alone be recognised. If any centre other than the two categories mentioned above is to be recognised, special permission of the D.P.I. will be necessary."

With reference to the remarks of the Secretary summarised above, necessary changes in the draft will be made after return of the file from Fin. Finance may see for remarks before circulation.

18/10/57

H.E.L.A. U.O.120970-E6-11,
dt.18-10-1957.

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
19 OCT 1957
27819
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Fin

(Previous finance note on page 8 above)

The note of H.E.L.A from page 11 above may be perused. The scheme has been approved by the S.F.C. and the cabinet and necessary provision of Rs 10. lakhs has been made in the budget for 1957-58. ...

161 of Budget Memorandum 1957-58.

Finance may generally agree with the views of Deputy Secretary, H.E.L.A. on Pp.13-15 above, subject to the following remarks:-

(1) Appendix I - Draft Rule 11 (e):- The Rule may be expanded as indicated in pencil.

Appendix II.- Draft Rule 5. Proposal to permit D.E.O. to remit the grant to the Chairman of the Executive Committee in remote villages by M.O. at Govt. cost, commission being met from the contingencies of the D.E.Os. Office. The cost of M.O. Commission estimated has not been furnished. For the case of grants to aided managements and local bodies the procedure for drawal of grant bills etc. are as laid down in the grant in aid code. It does not appear the Govt. have been meeting M.O. commission in paying such grants. Finance may suggest that the M.O. commission may be deducted from the grant amount due for remittance and net amount to the Chairman if he desires payment by M.O. Otherwise bills may be drawn and countersigned and passed for payment at treasuries and sub-treasuries as is done in the case of teaching or other grant under the grant in aid code. The draft Rule may be modified suitably, as in any way the question of M.O. charges is not one which has arisen from any private representatives as such.

(2) The credited head as indicated in the pencil draft order in pencil may be made. may be incorporated ...

H.E.L.A. may be requested to send a copy of the order to Finance (EG) for issuing necessary orders regarding the change of debit head. H.E.L.A. may let Pub.(Ser) see with reference to draft Rule 9 in Appendix I on P.31 c.f. Pub (P & D) also may see the case.

Z on p.13 above.

Provision of Rs 10 lakhs had

Through B.G.
B.E.V.

598

been made towards the scheme for the ... of midday meals in the B.E 1957-58 under the following heads of account:

p. 163 of B.E for 1957-58

1) "37 - Primary - K. Direct grants to non-Govt. Primary schools" "5. Other grants - Mid-day meals to poor children" 5,0...

p. 165 of B.E for 1957-58

2) "37. - Primary - L. Grants to local bodies for Primary Edn. - A. Local Bodies (ii) Expansion of Elementary Education under Second Five Year Plan ~~44~~. Other Grants - Midday meals to poor children 5,00...

Total 10,00...

para 3 p. 25 of

The D.P.I has reported that the gr... are proposed to be paid to local ... irrespectively of the body managi... elementary schools in any area and it ... desirable to debit the expenditure to ... head "11. Grants for midday meals ... poor elementary school pupils" to ... opened under "37. Edn. - S. Miscellaneous ... Schemes under Second Five Year Plan". ... dept need not object to the prop... The draft may be amended as ... in pencil. The D.P.I may be requ... propose necessary estimates ~~under~~ in the R.E 1957-58 ~~new head~~ and also to take steps ... provide funds under the new head at the ... of final modifn. of funds.

11778 Ed./57

~~9749 Ed/57~~ 27/10/57

29/4/57

28/10

29/10/57

H.E.L.A (E6)

.. the notes of Finance at pp 15-17
may be perused. Their suggestion
.. be accepted. The draft rules have
.. suitably amended.

The file may be
.. to Pub (Ser) & Pub (RDP) w.r.to
.. of Fin at X on p 16 ante

29.10.57

Pub (Ser) C

Pub (RDP)

HECAUO
1209 Edn /56. 12 Edn
28.x.57

Pub (Ser) Dept

The proposal in this file relates
.. supply of mid-day meal to poor
.. reading in elementary schools. The
.. order below may be perused.
.. draft rule 9 on p 31 cf may be
..pted in this department and the
.. passed on to Pub. (R D P).

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
31 OCT 1957
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
30 OCT 1957
PUBLIC (R.D.P.) DEPARTMENT

R 6485 (A)

Pub (R D P)

..0.57

.. from p 11 ante and
the draft order .. may be perused
and the case .. to H.E.L.A.

Pub (Ser C)
5881/57.

599 H.E. & L.A. (E6) 19.

The notes of Public (Services) and Public (RDP) at p.18 above, may be perused.

With reference to the remarks of Secretary at pp.13-15 ante the following amendments are called for to the draft scheme, to draft rules for recognition and payment of grant for school meal centres ~~as in~~ and the draft order.

1. A para may be added to the draft order with regard to 'A' on page 14 ante.

2. The word 'mid-day meal' should be replaced by the word 'school meal' wherever it occurs in the draft schemes and rules. The draft scheme and rules have been suitably amended with reference to this.

3. Financial basis: Rule No.3 of the draft rules for the payment of grant towards the scheme should read as follows:

"With effect from 1-11-1957 or such later date as may be fixed by the District Educational Officer, the Executive Committee of every school-meal centre may be paid a grant calculated at the rate of the amount equal to by which ~~the excess of the~~ actual ~~extra~~ expenditure exceeds ~~over~~ 4 nP per meal per pupil; or 6 nP per meal per pupil, whichever is less".

4. Recognition of School-meal centres:

This may be added as a new rule ~~under the draft~~ No.9. under Draft rules
Rule 9, Recognition of school meal centres:- The centres will be recognised in the following order:-

(i) All the centres which were in existence ~~on the date of issue of this order~~ before 1-11-57 on the date of issue of this order will be recognised for aid in the first instance.

Done

X on pp14-15 ante

Done

Done

S on p15 ante

(ii) New centres will thereafter be opened

~~first~~ in Block Development areas and NES areas, (ii) Other Centres will be opened afterwards with the prior permission

~~and then in other areas with the previous~~

~~approval~~ of the D.P.I.

5. The following note ~~A note~~ with reference to 'means test'

may be added under rule 4 of the draft scheme.

NOTE: The D.P.I. may specify the categories

of pupils who should not be deemed to be poor

pupils for the purpose of this scheme."

Subject to orders necessary amendments have been incorporated

in the draft scheme, the draft rules for grant and

the draft order. ~~It may be submitted to Secy. for approval.~~ After [illegible], the file may be circulated to M(?)

The draft order below

is for approval

[illegible signature]
DS III 5/11/57

2) [illegible]

[illegible signature] 5/11/57

3) Note for circulation.

1) M(P) may see the Draft G.O. placed below, and its two annexures for approval.

2) Special attention is invited to Rule 3 & Rule 9.

600

of Annexure II. As Govt of India are bearing the cost it is proposed to share out the total expenditure at the rate of 3 NP by Central Govt, 3 NP by State Govt and 4 NP by the local bodies. The originally approved proposal was 5 NP by State Govt and 5 NP by Local Bodies.

Rule 9 is intended, while recognising the ~~f~~ absolute priority of Centres already opened to institute ~~priority~~ automatic priority for N.E.S. Block areas, as against non-Block areas. If this is done there is the risk of money becoming unavailable in school-needs areas where compulsion is introduced.

[signature]
5/11/57.

M(F) [signature]
7.11.57

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
8 NOV 1957
HEALTH, EDN. & LOCAL ADMN.

[signature]
25 11 57

Issued GONs 1850 Edn
11.XI.57

C M (ai)

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
26 NOV 195[illegible]
HEALTH, EDN. & LOCAL ADMN.

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